Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1829. [NUMBER 2,027.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

TENDERS will be received until Monday the 20th Instant for such supplies of different Articles of Stationary as may be required for the service of Government for a term of six months, commencing from the 1st day of May, Lists and Samples, also the conditions on which such supplies are to be made, may be seen on intermediate Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at this office.

On the envelope to be written "Tender for the supplies of Stationary."

F. RYBOT,
Actg. Asst. Com. Gen.

BOMBAY,
ASST. COM. GEN. OFFICE,
2d April, 1829.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A GRAND PATENT HAND
ORGAN.
BY
Benjamin Dobson,
WITH SIX BARRELS.
SEVEN FEET HIGH.

PARTICULARS, may be known an application to the PRINTER of the GAZETTE.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

Advertisement

THE SUPPLEMENT to the Bombay Gazette, of the 4th April 1829, contains the Speech delivered by SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, on the closing of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

PRICE HALF A RUPEE.
Gazette Office, 8th April, 1829.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,
LITHOGRAPHED COPIES OF THE
REVISED TARIFF,
AND
TABLES of the value of Currency, receivable in Payment of the Bombay Customs.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

LOG BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHED on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding.

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

NOTICE.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING; neatly executed, and on moderate terms at the Gazette Office,
Apply to the PRINTER.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,
A few Copies of
"ARTICLES OF WAR",
PRICE FIVE RUPEES
PER COPY.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

Higgs & Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 9th Instant.

FIFTEEN Cases of ENGLISH CLARET, on account of the Shippers.

A Collection of LAW BOOKS and other valuable publications, Catalogues of which are published.

FASHIONABLE PLATE, consisting of a silver Bread Basket, Butter Pot, Wine Funnel, Tea, Dessert and Table Spoons, Gravy Do., Table and Dessert Forks, two pair Plated Curry Dishes &c

A Lady's Saddle and Bridle Complete.

Meadows Street, 8th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 9th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A POWERFUL
GREY GELDING,

BY SORCERER, out of a high bred Arab Mare, five years old and upward of 14-2 high, would make an excellent Charger or Roadster for heavy weight, and is well calculated for Harness, being a very fast and stylish trotter.

Meadows Street, 8th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 9th Instant,

HODGSONS Beer in bottle, Bengal Cheroots, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Cordial Peppermint, Epsom Salts, Spirits of Lavender & Laudanum, and a variety of Articles of Household Furniture, Bengal Canvas and Cartridge paper.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
AN ENGLISH BUILT
PHAETON
AND HARNESS,
WITH A PAIR OF
ARAB HORSES
Sound and Quiet and both used to Saddle
ALSO
A PAIR OF CHESNUT
ARAB HORSES.

Five years old, newly broken in, very quiet in harness, and excellent riding horses.

Meadows Street, 8th April, 1829.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
On TUESDAY next the 14th Inst.
AT ONE O'CLOCK
IN THE AFTERNOON
ON THE PREMISES,
A SUBSTANTIAL BUILT
DWELLING HOUSE
OUT BUILINGS AND GARDEN.

IN Parsee Street, New Town, Geergaum, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS Carpenter deceased. The above premises are subject to a ground Rent of Rs. 161-0-48 per Annum.—For further particulars enquire of

Higgs and Briggs
AUCTIONEERS.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A SUITE OF
BUNGALOWS
ON THE ESPLANADE
With Kitchen, Coach House and Stabling, the Property of a Family leaving the Presidency.

Meadows Street, 8th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
Spermaceti Candles,
Rs. 35 PER MAUND.

IN boxes containing about one Maund and a quarter.

ALSO
AN EIGHT KEYED
COCOA WOOD
FLUTE;
PRICE Rs. 175.

O[redacted]D
MADEIRA [redacted]INE
PER DOZEN, RUPEES 10.

Meadows Street, 8th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A FEW Ladies extra Superfine Bengal rich MUSLIN DRESSES, plain and sprigged, manufactured in a very Superior taste, and two rich SCARFS.

Meadows Street, 8th April, 1829.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE.
THE
Undermentioned Publications,
AND BLANK FORMS.

	RS	QR	RS
BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	5	,,	,,
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.	7	,,	,,
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1	,,	,,
Bills of Exchange, per sett	,,	2	,,
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	2	,,
Interest Bonds, do	,,	2	,,
Respondentia Bonds do	1	,,	,,
Policies of Insurance do	1	,,	,,
Bills of Lading per set	,,	,,	,,
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	,,	,,

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office
A FEW COPIES
OF THE
TRIAL
OF
CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,
H. C. MARINE,
PRICE RUPEES 5,

BY AUCTION
FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
THIS DAY
Wednesday the 8th April

LONG Cloths, Chintzes, Imitation Shawls, Cummerbunds, Sarees, & other Piece Goods, Cotton Stockings, Ravens Duck, Pictures, Lead Pencils, Perfumery, Several Cases of Stuffed Birds, Blue & Green Paint, Irish Butter in firkins, Boat Cloaks, about 1,500 Tuff Hides and Various other Articles.

AND AT NOON.

The well known Horse SATELLITE and a neat BUGGY, HORSE, and HARNESS.

Nesbit Lane, 8th April, 1829.

ON COMMISSION
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE:

AN Invoice of double and single Barrel FOWLING PIECES, PISTOLS &c. on Flint and Percussion Principles, by MILL, at Moderate prices.

A Full toned Square PIANO by KINGMAN with Spare Strings and Apparatus. Rs. 400.

Two very Handsome Silver EGG FRAMES with six Cups @ 150 Rupees each.

A very handsome DINNER SET price Rs. 500.

A Ditto TEA and DESSERT Service Rs. 100 each.

A very Neat SHIGRAMPO and Harness Rs. 500.

A Double Barrel GUN, by MANTON Rs. 250.

Painted Floor Cloth 3 Rs. per yard.

A variety of SPONGES at moderate prices.

Nesbit Lane, 8th March, 1129.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
CHARIOT;
AND
PAIR OF HORSES
PRICE 1100 RS.
THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

A VERY highly finished double barrel FLINT LOCK GUN, made to order by "PURDY" nearly as good as new.

PRICE RUPEES 350.

Nesbit Lane, 8th April, 1829.

A CARD.

WANTED for a Cavalry Regiment, Stationed at *Neemuch*, a respectable man as BAND MASTER for Particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

THREE Pipes of very superior London, Particular MADEIRA, from the Respectable House of BLACKBURN & Co.—for particulars apply to, FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.

TO BE LET.

FROM the 16th Instant, a HOUSE in RAMPART ROW, at the Corner of Bakehouse Lane.

Apply to Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

Rampart Row, 8th April, 1829.

Wines for Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS.
OF
Messrs. Ranken and Saunders.
In half Chests and Quarter Cases.

Some Superior parcels by the late Arrivals.

LONDON Bottled Sherry; from Maxwell & Keys, Butler and Son, Harper and Bell, and D. MacKellar & Co.	Rs. 24 @ 26	per doz
Ditto—Old Port Wine, from Maxwell and Keys, Harper & Bell, Butler & Sons, D Mackellar & Co. and Stephenson & Henshaw's.....	,, 22 @ 24	,,
Ditto in Pints.....	,, 15	
London Particular Madeira, 4 years in Bottle.....	,, 26	,,
Ditto 3 years in Bottle.....	,, 24	,,
Very fine old Teneriff.....	,, 16	,,
Sparkling White Champaigne....	,, 35 @ 50	,,
Frontignac.....	,, 20	,,
Sercial in Pints....	,, 18	,,
Claret (Maxwell and Keys 1st Growth)	,, 40	,,
Ditto from other Houses.....	,, 35	,,
Ditto (Harper and Bell, 2d Growth).	,, 25 @ 30	,,
Real Cognac Brandy in Casks of 30 Gallons, imported direct from France to order.....	,, 3½	per Gallon.
Ditto in Bottle.....	,, 12	per Dozen
Hollands in half Chests containing 12 Bottles.....	,, 15	per Chest.
Genuine Highland Whiskey.....	,, 30	per Dozen.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

Wines for Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Mr. SEDGWICK,
IN MILITARY SQUARE
(LATELY IMPORTED)
At the Undermentioned low Prices for Cash in Cases of 3 and 6 Dozen each.

SUPERIOR Old Port.....	16 Rs.	Per Doz.
Do. Lon: Particular Madeira.....	18	"
Do. Hermitage.....	28	"
White Sparkling Champaigne, Vintage 1825.....	30	"
Supr. Old Hock.....	26	"
Do. Sauterne.....	18	"
Do. Bucellas.....	18	"

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

FOR SALE.

A HIGH cast bay ARAB HORSE height 14-3-¾ rising six, Rs 1000

A BUGGY (Bengal built) with HARNESS and an Arab ROAN HORSE. Height 14½ hands, aged, Rs..... 1000

A Bay ARAB HORSE under 14 Hands. aged, Rs.....500

A Chestnut PONY, 13 hands high, Rs 150 the property of an Officer leaving India.

The Buggy and horse may be sold separately if desired.

For particulars apply at the *Courier Office.*

BOMBAY ESPLANADE, *7th April,* 1829.

A CARD.

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 8th April, 1829.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE and Commodious House situated in Rampart Row, lately occupied as an office by the Commissary General. Enquire of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, at his office in the Fort.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

For Freight or Passage
To Colombo and Mauritius.
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
CHILDE HAROLD,
W. W. WEST R. N.
COMMANDER,

WILL sail on the 15th Inst. Application to be made to the COMMANDER, at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

Passage to London,
THE NEW SHIP
HYMEN,
W. H. Edington.
COMMANDER.

TO Sail on the 20th Inst.; plans of her accommodation, may be procured and terms known, on applying to the COMMANDER at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

Freight to Madras and Calcutta,
THE NEW SHIP
"THOMAS" A. I.
400 TONS.
DAVIDSON
COMMANDER.

TO Sail for the above Ports with all dispatch.—Apply to Captain DAVIDSON or Messrs ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay, 7th April 1829.

BOMBAY
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Captain R. O. Meriton, Pay Mr. Baroda.
Capt. B. Johnston, Nizams Service.
Asst. Surgn. J. Crawford, Vaccinator N. W. Division.
Capt. W. Ritchie. 40th M. N. I
Asst. Surgn. Spence, H. M. 6th Regt.
Capt Head, Queen's Royals.
Lieut. Green, H. M. 6th Regt.
Supg. Surgeon V. Kenball.
Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, 3d Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. J. Holland.
Ensign F. Jackson, 24th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. Grigor, 26th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 5th—Brig Mooklon, Danish Nacqudah, from Tellicherry.

6th H. C. Sloop of War Clive, Henry Wyndham, Esq. Com. from Calcutta, the 12th February, touched at Madras, Cochin, Calicut and Mangalore, spoke the Palamban on the 8th March, and Hydra and Caledonia on the 12th March.

7th Ship Saldanha, from Penang 4th Jan.

Passengers per H. C. Sloop of War Clive—Lieut. Gillespie and Lady, and Lieut. Sawyer H. C. Marine.

DEPARTURES.

None.—

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH—Lady East for London; Hymen for London; Hormasjee Bomanjee for China; Fort William for China; Ann for China; Lord Castlereagh for China; Mary Ann for Calcutta; Virginia for Calcutta; Sophia for Madras; Bentinck for Madras; Child Harold for Mauritius.

PORTUGUESE.—Conde de Rio Pardo for Penang; Dezempenho for Penang.

ARAB.—Fazelkarem for Penang; Hamoody for Penang; and Futty Kahimany for Kamore.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Prince of Orange, Thomas, Cumbrian, Childe Harold, Wm. Glen Anderson, Lady East, Hymen, Protector and Elizabeth.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Hannah, Hormasjee Bomanjee, Almeida, Bannerman, Fort William, Oscar, Sophia, Charles Forbes, Ann, Castlereagh, Resource, Fascoa, Lowjee, Carron, Milford, Golconda, Glenelg, Bentinck, Virginia, Cyrene, Clairmont, John Adam and Hind,

PORTUGUESE.—Santa Anna, S. Sebastiaó, Conde de Rio Pardo, Cassador, Don Manoel de Portugal, and Dezempenho.

FRENCH.—La Julia, and Laurea.

ARAB—Futtyrahimany, Fazilcarim and Nassery.

H. M. SHIP—Andromeda, and Rainbow.

H. C. CRUIZERS,—Amherst, Clive, Ternate, and Palinurus.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Darwar, in the Southern Mahratta Country, on the 25th March, the Lady of Josiah Nisbet Esq. of a Daughter.

At Mazagaum, on Sunday the 5th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. G. G. Laing, H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Broach, on Sunday, the 29th Ultimo, by the Revd. R. Y. Keay's M. A. Mr. James Nock, to Miss Elizabeth Tucker,

DEATHS.

At Bombay on the 30th March, Elizabeth Heffernan Wife of Sub-Conductor Thomas Heffernan, Ordnance Department.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

There has been a freedom of discussion in your paper within the last few months, on interesting subjects which is highly creditable to the liberal principles on which it is conducted. I with others, observed the advantage which might have accrued to the Indo-Britons through the dissension entered into, by one of their number, on the situation of his Brethern in India, had that discussion been conducted with temper on the part of your correspondent, by eliciting a spirit of inquiry, as to their actual situation, and capabilities, which would naturally have led to the suggestion and adoption of measures by themselves for their amelioration. *

Unfortunately however, in the occasion alluded to your correspondent AN INDO-BRITON brought more *temper* into the field of free discussion, than reasoning powers; and feeling as if his *person* was attacked when it was only his favourite *hypothesis*, by some observations of the Editor, he turns round and says "you scarcely know such and such a number of my class, how can you know our situation or develope the circumstances under which we are placed?" or words to that effect. I have not his last letter before me.—

Your correspondent seems not to be aware that it is possible for a person, who was never out of England, to have a more clear conception of the situation in which Indo-Britons are placed, by the restriction of the state which oppose to a certain degree their advancement, than it appears the Indo-Briton himself is in possession of, from any elucidation he has given yet of the actual state of his class. The Philosophy of the human mind, without an intimate acquaintance with the multitude, will put a public writer in possession of those springs and motives, which throughout the human species ever has, and ever will influence human actions, while the ordinary observer on the contrary may pass his life in crowds without ever acquiring this knowledge or acquiring it to such extent as to render it of general applicability.—

It is my intention, Mr. Editor, thro' the *Medium* of your *Gazette*, to advance some observations and suggestions as to the means available for improving the Agriculture of this country, which the recent notification of the Governor General will more readily admit, than heretofore, by the application of skill and capital, in improving the state of culture, so that in future, an increase of Revenue shall more depend upon improved cultivation, than rigid exaction, and hunting out alienated spots of land, and subjecting it to assessment, which local officers to keep up the Revenue of their districts have but too often indulged in at the expence of Cultivators, who are in the same abject state of poverty, they have been time immemorial.

As the plan which I am to suggest with permission, through the *Medium* of your paper, is not founded upon visionary schemes of European theory, and general principles, which cannot be made applicable to India, in its present state, it will depend much upon the exertions of Indo-Britons, to bring about it's realization.—

From their superior Knowledge of the vernacular languages of the country at an early period of life, the Indo-Britons are much better calculated than Europeans, to furnish the information necessary to a preliminary enquiry as to the actual condition of the people, and (by plans and regulations adopted for their guidance) to furnish ample materials for a condensed general report of the present rescources of India, which is much required; for before any extended improvements can be adopted, it is necessary to ascertain the rescources of this country which has hitherto baffled the most profound statesmen to reduce to any permanent footing, from the want of the necessary preliminary knowledge of the actual state of the renters of land, and the capabilities of the soil under the present mode of Culture.—

Yours,
ANON.

29*th March* 1828.

* Our correspondent here seems to have fallen into the misconception to which we attribute much of our Indo-British correspondent's irritation, namely that we contended they ought to look for no aid from others. Had we not been so rudely and so inconsiderately interrupted ere we had fully developed our sentiments this would not have happened.

ORIGINAL.

THE SKY LARK.—

How sweet is the song of the lark as she springs,
To welcome the morning with joy on her wings,
The higher she rises, the sweeter she sings,
And she sings when we hear her no more,
When storms and dark clouds veil the sun from our sight;
She has mounted above them she shines in his light,
There far from the scenes which disturb and affright
She loves her gay music to pour.

It is thus with the christain—his willing soul flies,
To welcome the day spring which streams from the skies
He is drawn by his glorious effulgence to rise,
Towards the region from whence it is given.
He sings on his way from this cloud covered spot;
The quicker his progress, the sweeter his note:
When *we* hear it no longer—the song ceases not,
But it blends with the chorus of heaven.

NOTICE.

The public are repectfully informed that the Proprietors of this paper intend for the future to charge the usual advertising rates of six annas per line, for all announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Bombay, 8th April, 1829.

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, ... at 30 days sight, 107½
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106½ do. per 0 | 0 do

* Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 103 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 216 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £ 1 | 5.
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.
BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL, 1829.

In the Gazette of the 4th Ultimo we noticed the destruction of the Hutting which composed the lines of the marine Battalion by fire. We are gratified to perceive that measures are now in progress for erecting tiled pendals for that Battalion, similar to those on the North East corner of the Esplanade, some time ago erected for the Native Infantry Battalions cantoned at the Presidency. As the site of the Marine Lines is contiguous to much valuable property, and these lines having been twice burnt down within a few years, we rejoice in the diminution of such danger for the future. On the late occasion the stores of the Battalion only a few yards from the hutting, contained, we understand, at the time 40,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and but for the timely exertion of Mr. DeVitre, his Establishment, and several military Gentlemen in removing this powder to a place of safety, most serious consequences must have ensued from an explosion.

It was not from want of interest in the subject, or even from a complete want of information, that we had not before now introduced to our readers notice some remarks on agriculture. However, we soon perceived that to us the task of obtaining such information as we thought necessary to authorize our venturing on it was no very easy one. We therefore have to thank ANON for the assistance he leads us to expect from him, and we take the opportunity of doing so, to state we shall feel equally grateful to others who may hereafter do us the same favor.

We have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from a letter dated from the Deccan.—

"You have no doubt heard of the old adage "set a Thief to catch a Thief" this has been exemplified in the Case of a Ramosee Chief named Oomeah, and a part of his gang, formerly the most hardy and successful free booter in all the Deccan, having been lately employed by the Magistrate of Poonah to apprehend robbers. In the early part of 1826, and the whole of 1827, this same Oomeah issued his proclamations to the villagers around the Poorunder Hills to cease paying Revenue to the Company, and to pay it to him, otherwise he would burn their Villages, and carry off the inhabitants prisoners, and in many instances he carried his threats into effect. Such was the terror of this man's name in the Deckan in 1826, that no person could travel without an escort in the vicinity of his haunts. Spiller's Horse, a Detachment under Captain Davies and aided by the Magistrates Establishment were found inadequate to put down Oomeah. and his gang, from the circumstance of Dun-

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doo-Punt one of the Highest native functionaries in the Magistrate's office, having entered into a compact with the Ramoosee Chief, and participated largely in their plunder for which he was afterwards tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged; but from the Consideration of Dhundoo Punt being a Bramin, and of the Putwardhan family, his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he is now undergoing his punishment in the criminal Jail at Rutnaghurry, after the defection of Dhundoo Punt Putwardhan, the influence of this Oomeah and his gang diminished, and thro' the politic measures of Captain Spiller, a negociation was entered into with Oomeah for his surrender on condition, in the begining of 1828, since which period he has been under the surveillance of the Police, and is now employed upon pay to suppress gang robbers, with which the Deccan is yet too much infested. This is a measure of Policy which by proper vigilance and caution has rendered the very elements of disorder, rapine and murder, the means of preserving tranquility in those districts formerly the scene of depredations and plunders.

"Much praise is due to the indefatigable exertions of Captain Spiller, who throughout the whole of Oomeah's marauding career, was at his heels. It was Captain Spiller, who seeing his wisest plans frustrated by the treachery of Dhundoo Punt (now a convict in Rutnaghurry Jail) first pointed out to the Magistrate of Poonah, that he suspected the Punt of corrupt practices for which, it has been stated, he got the "d—l" for his thanks. Ultimately however the Punt's actions implicated him, and he is now reaping the just rewards of his treachery, and his old friend Oomeah, who sent him bribes to aid him with information, a most vigilant auxiliary in the Police Department"

A CONSTANT READER whose Communication we inserted in our last, we think wishes to wheedle us into reprehension of that Conscientious Guardian of the common weal at Madras —the censor of the Press. We will be seduced to no such thing. We *justly* appreciate his Conduct. Why cannot our Madras Brother and namesake; see "as clearly and as well defined as the handwriting Belshazzar saw on the wall" that this gentleman is as great a friend to us of the quill, and is working tho' so *silent* in his operations, more for our good than the most noisy of us all. The Madras Gazette writes an article in praise of the Governor General, that Gentleman merely, we are sure to shew how easily power may be abused and how vexatious a use it can be put to, refuses to permit its insertion in the paper. The story gets wind, the rejected article A CONSTANT READER of our paper gets hold of, sends it to us, and we give it to the public. What more is necessary? Now it must be further admitted that great men are not at all disinclined to praise, we really think that this Gentleman knowing this, has contrived this scheme to enlist them on our side, by furnishing proof that if they empower any Individual to prevent what would be disagreeable to them, they may make up their minds to forego much of a contrary character.

We felt satisfied, when no notice was taken of our remarks relative to the omission of keeping a Register of Mariages in the Scotch Church, that the Reverend Gentlemen concerned, were convinced of the impropriety, and that, instead of uselessly employing their time in defending what was in itself indefensible, they would use it in remedying, as far as in their power the evil which has been occasioned, we believe, by their inexperience, and from their not being aware of the consequences arising from their omission. Nor will we hastily be induced to alter this opinion. It appears that no Register has been kept further back than 1827; we would therefore suggest that it might be carried as much further back as documents procurable would permit. Suppose, for instance all the certificates of those now living, who have been married at the Scotch Church were to be transmitted to the Ministers; and by them to be pasted in a book after attested Copies had been delivered to the parties sending them, and this Book kept among the records of the Church, we think thus the error would in a great measure be remedied

It is possible we should not have entered on this subject again, had we not heard that some injudicious friends of the Clergymen concerned, will not permit the question to rest and would endeavour to make people believe that these Gentlemen still consider that the Statute LVIII of Geo. III Cap: LXXXIV, passed on the 5th of June 1818, takes the business completely out of their hands, and they add, if a Registry ought to be kept, it should be kept in the Secretary's Office. It would appear from these that the officiating Scotch Chaplains in India had, by this act, been *relieved* from some former duty, whereas the reverse is the fact. It appears that previous to this Act being passed, doubts existed as to the legality of Scotch Marriages solemnized in India, and it was for no other purpose than to remove those doubts that it was then enacted.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

An act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Marriages had and Solemnized within the British Territories in India.—

(*5th June*, 1818.)

Whereas doubts have arisen concerning the validity of Mariages which have been had and Solemnized within the British Territories in India, by Ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland as by law established; And whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be quieted, and that the Law respecting such Mariages should be declared for the future; Be it declared and enacted; and it is hereby declared and enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that all Mariages heretofore had and solemnized, or which shall be had and solemnized within the said Territories in India, before the Thirty first day of December now next ensuing by Ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland as by Law established, shall be, and shall be adjudged esteemed and taken to have been, and to be of the same and no other force and Effect as if such Mariages had been Had and Solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England according a the Rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, and that from and after the said Thirty First day of December, now next ensuing, all Marriages between persons both or one of such persons being members of, or holding communion with the Church of Scotland, and making a declaration to the effect hereinafter mentioned which Marriages shall be had and solemnized within the British Territories in India by Ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland as by Law established and appointed by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies to officiate as Chaplains within the said Terretories, shall be and shall be adjudged esteemed and taken to be, of the same and no other force and effect as if such Marriages were had and solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England provided always that from and after the said Thirty first day of December, no such Marriage as aforesaid shall be had and solemnized till both or one of such Persons, as the case may be shall have signed a Declaration in writing in Duplicate stating that they or he or she, as the case may be, are or is Members or Member of or holding communion with the Church of Scotland by Law established.

Declaration by parties, Minister to Certify Marriage and deliver Duplicate of Certificate signed by Parties to party, and transmit another to Secretary of Presidency.

II And be it further enacted that the Minister by whom such Marriage shall be solemnized shall immediately upon the solemnization thereof certify such Marriage by a writing under his hand in Duplicate subjoined to or indorsed upon the declaration in duplicate hereinbefore mentioned, specifying in such certificate, the Names and descriptions of the Parties between whom, and of the Witnesses in whose Presence the said Marriage has been had and solemnized, and the time and place of the celebration of the same, and such certificate in Duplicate shall be also signed forthwith by the Parties entering into such Marriage, and by the witnesses to the same, and the Minister officiating shall deliver one Duplicate of such declaration and certificate to the persons married or to one of them and shall transmit the other Duplicate of such Declaration and Certificate, to the Chief Secretary to Government at the Presidency within which such Marriage shall have been had and solemnized.

Now we will ask where in the above can be found any thing to relieve the Scotch Clergy, from any former duty, The act is compulsary, not prohibitory it compels them to furnish the parties married and the Government with certificates of marriages, but it no where prohibits them from keeping a registry of marriages.

Our Contemporary while urging us to battle, in his last Courier, tells us tho' he has "no particular desire to enter into a controversy with us" yet that he (kind soul!) "shall have no objection to employ a column or two in convincing us if we will be convinced, that Indo-Britons have a just claim to be admitted to the best offices of the state." This is valorous indeed! We have never contended that they have not; but as the legislative authorities have never yet provided for their being admitted to these offices, we still continue of the opinion, which is the foundation nearly of almost all our remarks on this subject, that for the Indo-Britons to look up with an almost hopeless longing for the higher offices of the state, into which the executive authorities in India have not the *power* to admit them, instead of turning their attention seriously to Agriculture, Trade, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are all open to them, does not evince much personal exertion; and this is one of the many grounds which might be adduced in proof that the Eurasians "are supine" by inertly languishing for offices, not (as the law stands) obtainable, and declining to pursue those other channels open to them, which lead to wealth. Look at the Parsee Caste, for an instance of personal exertion, in a class of the Indian Community. The period since the Parsees obtained a footing here is not remote; yet by a course of Industry and perseverance, they are now in possession of much of the property invested in buildings within and without the Fort of Bombay and a large portion of the shipping and commerce at this Port are in their hands. Had they vainly languished after the higher offices of the state, in place of rousing themselves to energy in laudable pursuits, would they ever have attained the eminence, as a commercial Body, which they have now attained? The inference to be drawn from the above observations must be obvious to our readers, we shall therefore pursue the matter here no further. We advise the Courier who has so unexpectedly thrown down the *gauntlet* to us, *and which we readily take up*, to turn his attention more particularly to this branch of the subject.

As a preliminary, to the contest, which we are about to engage in, We ask (and as the challenged party we have a right to do so,) in which of his papers does our Brother intend to employ "a column or two in convincing us?" He has so much the habit of giving original articles in one paper and "*amendes honorable*" in the other, that it would be difficult to guess whether we are to combat with the Courier; or its puny appendage the Mercury.

In the mean time in reference to *his* preliminary, we shall observe that there are many most important grounds in which the situation of the Catholics of Ireland, and the Eurasians in India bear no analogy. A few will suffice. The Catholics are represented *nominally*, in the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, are themselves Electors, and send representatives to Parliament. The Eurasians are neither represented nor are they Electors. The Catholics are excluded from Parliament and certain offices of the State, because they refuse to take certain oaths which in their conscience, they think they ought not to take: thus the Catholics are excluded for adhering conscienciously to their opinions; whereas would they renounce those opinions, and take the oaths required their admission to offices would be open. The Eurasians are excluded, as the Bengal Hurkaru observes, "on grounds equally discreditable to the excluders"; but as they never were at any time admitted to those offices for which they contend their situation will not bear any comparison with the Catholics. The Catholics at one time were eligible for *all* offices of the state, and filled them. They are now excluded from the *highest* and *most lucrative*. To have been ousted, because they refused to act contrary to what their consciences dictate, is the situation of the Catholics. The Eurasians have never at any time been admitted. The *tithe Proctor* of the Protestant Church dignitaries in Ireland demand of the Catholic the tenth of his substance to uphold the state of a clergyman he never hears, and who probably passes his time *fox hunting* in England! The Protor's exactions must be complied with, if the poor Catholics family should want food. The Eurasians pay no Tithe to Clergy whom they never hear discourse; neither have they their substance rapaciously wrested from them to uphold Church dignitaries, while their families are left to penury and want. What the Eurasian gains by honest industry he may call his own, he has no *domiciliary* visits from Tithe Proctors.—These are a few of the grounds on which we dispute the analogy between the Eurasians and Catholics. If our Brother thinks otherwise and enters the field with with us, we are ready.

In directing our readers attention to the article given below, we beg to say a word or two to the Courier. When we have noticed the remarks of that paper we have, we think, always laid before our readers, as in the present instance the words of our brother. We could have wished he had treated us with equal courtesy, as it would have saved us the trouble of remarking that a quotation, from [illegible] article under consideration, from not being given entire conveys a different meaning to what otherwise would, we mean, "we thought and still think there are roads open to them, besides those they have been accustomed to tread in, and we wished them to try them, *ere the effects of neglecting to do so came upon them.*" The words in Italics the Courier, in quoting us, has left out. Our readers will, we doubt not, smile to observe the Editor of the Courier after expending four fifths of his article is nothing else but *abuse* of us, objecting to it, as a crime *peculiarly* ours. We have too often found our cotemporary too much of a Cossack in his mode of warfare to have had an opportunity of fairly grappling with him, not readily now when he seems anxious to afford us that enjoyment, to agree to any reasonable terms that may give him confidence to try a regular combat. Our readers if they can find any thing more in the underwritten article than we can, will oblige us by informing us, for, to use our cotemporary's words, we confess we can make "neither head nor tail of it" but have supposed he wishes to *argue* with us.

"It is a truism almost too musty for repetition that luke warm friends do more harm to a good cause than the worst efforts of malignant enemies. Faint praise and shallow arguments from the former while they fail to create a single partizen, furnish new and additional weapons to the latter, and thus retard the accomplishment of the object it is their real purpose to advance. "God keep me from my friends!" exclaimed some person of experience of the world, "I know well how to manage with my enemies."

In like spirit may that respectable and rising class of our fellow subjects, the INDO-BRITONS, exclaim "Heaven keep us from the support of the Bombay Gazette!:—we can well endure its opposition."

Never—never since an avowedly party paper affected to espouse the cause of a body of men has there been such a stupid display of "half faced fellowship," such an incomprehensible jumbling of hostility and friendship, as during the few weeks that the Editor of the Bombay Gazette commenced "babbling o'green fields" over the interesting and well written productions of "AN INDO-BRITON."

It is well for the Indo-Britons that our cotemporary has been forced into an explanation of his meaning otherwise all those who read the "infinite deal of nothing" composing his leaders would have remained under the idea that there was *something* objectionable about them,—it was not very clear what that was, but still they saw, or thought they saw through the cloud of paragraphs and mass of phrases that there *was* "*something* rotten" about the excluded class. Now, thanks to our friend the Harkaru, all is set right. It seems, and it is important that the sentiments of Sir Oracle should be promulgated—that our cotemporary meant all along that the Indo-Britons should shift for themselves. "We thought," quoth he, "and we still think there are roads open for them besides those they have been accustomed to tread in and we wished them to try them."

This is cold comfort indeed to a body of men who really have made, and do make, wonderful exertions to raise themselves in the scale of society in spite of strong and general prejudice, the defects of education, want of capital and of experienced friends. Nay it is absurd and insulting, and proceeding as it does from a furious advocate of the Catholics *whose situation is parellel to that of the Indo Britons* it is *nearly* incomprehensible.

We have no particular desire to enter into a controversy with an Editor whose chief weapon on most occasions is silly abuse, but as the question of the emancipation of Indo-Britons grows too important to be trifled with, we shall have no objection to employ a column or two in convincing our brother (if he will be convinced "against his will") that they have a just claim to be admitted to the best offices in the state—that this measure is essential to their prosperity in other walks of life and that their claim to "a removal of disabilities" is based on (if possible) sounder and safer principles than that of the Catholics.

As a preliminary however to entering upon the subject we must solicit of our contemporary the favour of being informed, in language adapted to *our* comprehension, on what ground he disputes the analogy between the Eurasians and the Catholics, and on what *data* he founds his supposition that the former are supine?

We protest that after a careful persual of all he has said on the subject hitherto we can make, to use a homely phrase, neither head nor tail of his arguments, beyond these two positions. And for this season we will trouble him to go over his task again."

As our double named Cotemporary has declined further contest in the BATTA affair, we think it unnecessary to say more on the Paragraph, on the subject, we give in our Extracts from the *Mercury* to day, than that he has, in our opinion failed to establish the point for which he contended, and that which brought on him the contradiction of "A Grumbler" in other words, was by no means drawn into the discussion.

HE WOULD BE A WIT! The Courier wishing to inform the public that he has nothing new to tell them, thus expresses himself—

"We cast many a wistful look at the Signal "posts last evening as Sol was going to re- "pose (we i. e. the Gazette will say in a paren- "thesis, it would have been better had he put it—

As Sol sank into Thetis' lap
To take his usual Evening nap,)

"but not a *scrap of a signal*! was to be discerned. We therefore send our Paper to "the press with the eternal song of No "news." What in the world is "*a scrap of a Signal?*"

(FROM THE COURIER.)

MAHABULESHWUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

Malcolm Peth, 29th March 1829.

SIR,

As many of your Bombay and Moofussal readers may probably feel an interest in the progress of events in this mountain region, I send you the following particulars for insertion in one or both of your Papers.

On my arrival here a few weeks ago, I was struck with the numerous changes which have been effected since last season, and with the further improvements which are [illegible] progress, Of [illegible] first in importance, as connected with the health and future prosperity of the station, is the increase which has been made to the number of permanent buildings.—An excellent and spacious Hospital (fitted to contain seventy patients) has been erected for the accommodation of the Invalids of the different European Regiments. Sir John Malcolm has erected a very handsome Bungalow on one of the highest, and most beautiful situations on the hill. The houses of Lieut. Col. Robertson, the Resident at Sattara and Mr. Simson his assistant, which last year were the only permanent dwellings, have this season been enlarged and improved. A very comfortable house has been built for the Surgeon of the station, Dr. Walker, whose zeal, intelligence and professional skill are so well calculated to do justice to the station, and whose healthy and robust appearance, so different from the wasted figure and sallow countenance he bore when I saw him in Poonah some few months ago, affords a favourable specimen of the salubrity of the climate.

Three *public* Bungalows are in progress, one of which is to be entirely built and *roofed* with Iron-stone (or as the geologists term it, *laterite*) which abounds here, according to the admirable plan recently introduced by Lieut. Outram of the Engineers in the construction of public buildings in the Southern Concan. In enumerating the different dwelling houses which have been constructed since I last travelled over these hills, I must not forget to mention the neat and commodious Bungalows built by the public spirited Rajah of Sattara, by his brother Appa Sahib, and by the Dawan Govin Row.

I was a good deal surprized by the number of visitors whom I found here; some of whom have come up to renovate their health, while others have ascended the Ghât to escape for a few months from the scorching winds of the Deccan, or from the sultry and relaxing heats of Bombay and the Concan. Their numerous tents, scattered in pleasing variety over the face of the mountain, present a very interesting scene. The Hon. the Governor arrived with his suite a few days ago, and is unremittingly employed in forwarding and directing the different improvements. His Excellency's health, (if I may judge from his appearance) has already been materially benefitted by his visit.—— Sir Lionel Smith and his Staff, Lieut. Col. Robertson, Lieut. Col. Smith, with about thirty gentlemen and eight ladies are enjoying this fine climate, with which all appear equally delighted. The Thermometer since my arrival,

has never at the *hottest* period of the *hottest* day stood above 75° in a Bungalow, while it has at he same moment been 85° in the interior of a tent, and 98° or when exposed to the rays of the sun. There is at all times a freshness and an invigorating elasticity in the atmosphere, vhich, while it must be highly conducive to health, produces a feeling of excitement, under the exhilerating influence of which every person seemed at all times in the highest spirits and in the best possible humour.

Very remarkable improvements have been made (and are still in progress) in the state of the roads which lead from the Concan to the Hill. The Rajah of Sattara, and Government appear to vie with each other in the prosecut on of this great and essential work. The Rajah, whose liberality and public spirit are so well known, has completed the road from Mahabuleshwur half way down the Rotunda Ghat, and will be able this season to finish the whole of the portion which he undertook, with the exception of the permanent bridge which he means to throw across the Klynsin the Valley of Par. The Par Ghat, which is under the superintendence of Lieut. Swanson, presents greater difficulties and cannot be completed this year; but it is in a very advanced state, and made, like the Rajah's, in a manner that will render the approach to Malcolm Peth on this side accessible to every conveyance excepting wheel carriages. There is already, as you are probably aware, an admirable carriage road from the Sattara side; but the elivation above the Concan (4,700 feet) is too great and too abrupt to make it possible, without incurring very considerable expense, to make a carriage road; though it is impossible to contemplate the advantages of this Station and not expect that this may hereafter be effected. The Hon. the Governor came from Bombay in *thirty-one* hours; it is surely therefore not being over sanguine to anticipate that when the roads now in progress are completed, and with the aid of a steamer (which, if report speaks truth, may soon be expected) the journey may with ease, be accomplished in *eighteen hours!*—*April 4th*.

Your obedient servant
X. Y. Z.

From the Mercury.

It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns that Mr. Yates, one of the Bakers, has come to the laudable resolution of reducing the price of Bread, consequent upon the fall in the price of wheat. We congratulate the public on this circumstance, and we hope that as Mr. Yates has the merit of setting an example which the other Bakers cannot avoid following, the community will evince their sense of his conduct by affording him every encouragement.

We have been favored with Extracts of letters dated 15th September and 8th October last from a high authority in the Morea which [illegible] Government in a more [illegible]ght than they have hitherto been represented. It has been maintained by the London journals that the occupation of the Morea by the French expedition from Toulon, had certain national advantages in view apart from the provisions of the tri-partite treaty of 6th July, and that the 'delivery of Greece' was but the cat's paw of the expedition. The respectable authority, whose letters we have seen, affirms on the 15th September that the evacuation of the Morea by Ibrahim Pasha is to be mainly ascribed to the arrival of the French troops who "*are to return to Toulon as soon as the fortresses are in possession of the Greeks.*" On the 8th of October the Morea was freed "not only of Ibrahim Pasha, and all his army, but also of most all the Turks of the Morea, so that it is now purely Greek." The departure of the French troops may therefore be expected to follow immediately, "It now remains" continues the writer of the letters referred to "for our ambassador to say what are to be the limits of Greece, but I suspect it will not be soon settled for they are not of one accord on the subject. Tomorrow Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who commands here, goes to Candia to endeavour to effect an armistice between the Turks and Greeks of that island, but unless it is decided what is to be its fate, nothing permanent can be done."

As we have no desire to prolong a discussion as painful and unprofitable to ourselves as the parties concerned we shall offer no further to comment on the remarks of the Hurkaru (published in to day's paper) regarding the Bengal Batta, beyond this;—that we conceive we have fully established the point for which we contended and that it can only be disturbed by unquestionable evidence of the greater expence incurred by officers on the Bengal side. We repeat that *we were drawn into the discussion* by an unsupported contradiction from "A GRUMBLER" of one of the statements, we advanced, and which we thus felt bound to defend. We should never think of charging an Editor with inviting discussion, merely because the position he assumes is afterwards declared, without a shadow of reason, to be unfounded, Yet it is on such ground only that the Hurkaru charges us with being the aggressors in the dispute we now dismiss.—*April 7.*

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1829.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has learned with great regret that the Honorable the Acting Chief Justice has suspended the functions of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency. The adoption of this extreme measure renders it necessary that the Governor in Council should announce to the European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay, his resolution to make every effort in his power to protect their persons and property during this Extraordinary conjuncture; and he relies with confidence on receiving such aid from the Magistracy and all classes of the community as will enable him in some degree to alleviate the serious evils which this proceeding is calculated to p oduce.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7th April, 1829.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
MARCH 25th, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per [illegible]s Rupees .2 *Dr.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying [illegible] Selling Public Securities, viz.
106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.... *Dr.*

Five per Cent.
Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106¼ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2 *Dr.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 23.—Schooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons, from Ceylon 10th and Tranquebar 19th March.
— 24, —Ship Barossa, Captain Hutchinson, from Calcutta, 10th March.

Passengers by the Ship Barossa.—Mrs. Shouldham, Mrs. Beathem, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Winter; Misses Bathie, Pringle, Brown, and Shouldham; Genl. Shouldham, Col. Doveton, Capt. Holmes, Capt. Pringle, Capt. Berry, Capt. Lushington, Mr. Bathie, and Mr. Vanhausen.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 24.—Ship Duke of Roxburgh, T. Brown for Amherst.
— Do. —Hercules, D. Wilson, for Tavoy, and Mergui.
— Do. —H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphan, for Amherst and Tavoy.
— Do. —Ship Alfred, A. Fornier, for Pondicherry.
— 25, —Schooner Hebe, J. W. Tozer, for Maaulipatam, Vizagapatam, and Rangoon.
— Do. —Brig Ann, F. N. Aveling, for the Malabar Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Rockingham, Capt. Fotheringham.
Ship Albion, Capt. J. Ralph.
Ship Barossa, Captain Hutchinson.
Ship Hydrosee, Nacodah Shaick Nalubba.
Bark Betsabana, Nacodah Abdelrahiem.
Brig Louisa, Capt. S. Parker.
Brig Minerva, Captain P. Phillips.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Brig Minerva, Captain John Norris.
Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C Tacket.
Schooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 20th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Bowes, 4th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
On the 17th Instant, Mrs. Alfred Grant, of a Son.
In Black Town, on Thursday the 19th Instant, Mrs. John D'Sena, of a Daughter.
At Palaveram, on Monday the 23d Instant, Mrs. Margaret Ward, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

By Special License, on Monday the 2d March, by the Rev. Dr. Roy, Mr. Charles Henry Fitzsimmons, to Miss Eliza Maggs.

DEATHS.

At Quilon, on the night of the 12th Instant, the Lady of Captain John Ross, D. A. Qr. Mr. Genl. T. S. Force, most sincerely and deservedly regretted, by all who knew her piety and worth.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *March* 24, 1829.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint F. A. West, Esq. to be Registrar to the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	MARCH 18, 1829.	SELL
26 0	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	25 0 Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 12
Dis. 0 6	New ditto Disct	0 10 } Dis.
6000 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5800 0 }

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 2.0
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs....		98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		91 0 a 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 19th.—The English Brig Nandi, Thos. Hawkins, from Liverpool 12th October.
— The English Brig Cecelia, T. B. Temins, from Singapore 17th Feb. Malacca and Penang (date not stated.)
— The English Brig Phœnix, E. R. Arthar, from Singapore 12th and Penang 26th Feb.

Passengers per Cecelia, from Singapore.—M. de Silva, Esq. and D. McDougal, Esq. Merchants. From Penang.—Messrs. Archer, John Ward, and John Anderson.

Per Phœnix.—Captain Anderson, Messrs, Clark and Rutter, Country Service,

REMARKS.

Per Cecelia.—The Portuguese brig Dourado from Macao to Bombay, lost about the middle of January upon the Ramania reef with (as report says) five lacs of Dollars on board Passengers and crew saved.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Nandi on the 3d January, 1829, on L'Agneihas Banks, spoke the French Corvette Lazeslous, 18 guns, from Brest to Bourbon.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 16.—Brig Colonel Young, J. Thomas, for Penang and Singapore.
— 18th.—The English Ship Merope, G. Parkyns for Penang and China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 13th March, Mr. C. Morrison, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, in Russell Street, on the 13th March, the Lady of Captain Hope Dick, 56th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 14th March, Mrs. A. Rodrigues, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 15th March, the Lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the morning of the 17th March, Mrs. John Gonsalves, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 17th of March, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Bryant, the Judge Advocate General of a Daughter.
At Barrackpore, on the morning of the 17th March, the lady of Major A. Shuldham, of the 30th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
At Chowringhee, on the 19th March, the lady of J Pattle, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Chittagong, on the 9th March, by the Reverend H. R. Shepherd, Arthur Champion Bumell, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Elizabeth, relict of the late John Woodhouse Martin, of His Majesty's Service.
At the Cathedral, on Wednesday, the 18th March, Captain C. R. W. Lane, 2d Regt. N. I. to Miss Ursula Palmer.

DEATHS.

At Baloo Ghaut, on the 8th March, John Henry, the infant Son of Mr. John Read, of the Army Commissariat, aged 5 months.
At Cooly-Bazar, on the 13th March, Master Frederick James Hanlon, Son of Serjeant J. Hanlon, of the Commissariat Department.

The Bombay Courier has drawn out a comparative statement as to the expences of Officers under the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies in garrison, by which he makes it out that the Bengal Officer has even now seventeen rupees per month to spare from his receipts more then his fellow soldier in the west.

For the present we shall not enter into such details: but we should be glad to know where our cotemporary learned that Calcutta prices are regulated by Nerrick—and that a *gentleman* in Bengal can breakfast daily for sixteen rupees a month.

But the question is not, whether Officers can subsist upon this or that allowance at diffierent places—but whether the reduction is expedient necessary, unavoidable, and just. Upon its *expediency*, our cotemporary upon the other side of India,—where he, no doubt, possesses the most accurate information on the subject,—has pronounced in a most decided manner. On the justice of the reductions, he has, as [illegible] said nothing, and we shall follow his example.

A principle once admitted, will of course, in the very nature of things, extend itself. One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate, and constitute law. What yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine.,—To which may be added, that what to-day is doctrine, to-morrow may be fact; and that what this year may be deemed expedient for Dinapore, may next year be pronounced equally expedient for Meerut.

The question of the possibility of subsisting on this or that allowance, is of course, according to our cotemporary's drift, if we comprehend it right, idle. If one man can live for a certain sum, why may not another. It is possible that an European can exist upon ten rupees a month—this we know to be a fact: for it is very true, as mere animal existence goes, that man wants but little here below. It is possible too for an Officer to live upon one or two hundred rupees a month; but we confess that we have considerable doubts whether he can, upon such a sum, manage to live like a gentleman—to support his wife, if he has one, like a gentlewoman—and to educate his children, if he has any, as the children of a gentleman ought to be educated.

Genteelity, however, is an extremely conventional thing, and the genteelity of one parallel of latitude does not always square with that of another. In some parts of the world, there is nothing ungenteel, in a servant who perhaps has swept one's room, or brushed one's shoes, handing a plate at dinner. Here however, matters are different, and the Officer whose sweeper should hand him a plate would be considered as himself degraded in the eyes of his men; and yet, however revolting to Bengal ideas such a circumstance may appear, we by no means consider its adoption, from absolute necessity, an unlikely thing. Of course, whatever a man's income be, he ought to live within it—and it is imperative upon all sternly to determine upon that, however disagreeable some of the domestic retrenchments it may impose may be, We have seen even in parts of the Bengal side of India, certain servants who were expert actors of all work. These were neither very respectable nor very cleanly in their appearance; but their masters were not nice.—*The India Gazette, March 19.*

The case of the man Thompson found guilty of etting fire to the *Penang Merchant* is another exemplification of the glorious uncertainty of the English law. This man's offence if committed in the Bay of Bengal or outside the port we have been informed, would have been as felony punishable with death, but having been committed in Ke dgeree Roads, and not on the high seas, it is merely a misdemeanor. The distinction appears to be founded on a fallacy. It was inferred we presume, that the chances of escape to all, being greater in Port than at sea, the crime must be less; but the fact is that it is difficult to conceive a case of a ship being blown up any where without some lives being lost and in every case lives must be endangered; the offence is as deserving of capital punishment as the wounding or maiming with intent to kill, and the distinction itself a premium on villainy for the crime is more likely to be committed in Port for reasons sufficiently obvious. At Sea it would be next to impossible to commit it, without danger to the life of the criminal himself; and admitting he could escape, it might be impossible for him in some cases to ascertain ere he came into Port, that the fraudulent insurance from which he was to benefit by it, had been effected, so that the crime is more likely to be committed in or near a Port than on the high seas; and yet there it would seem it is more leniently punished and has a better chance of escaping all punishment indeed; if we may judge from the case of Thompson, who we understand is likely to get off entirely unpunished, unless by the imprisonment he has already undergone, owing to some flaw in the indictment, the omission to name any of the persons whose lives were endangered by his offence or the owners of the vessel! It is indeed deeply to be regretted, as the Learned Chief Justice observes, that by such a mistake so atrocious an offender should escape with impunity; but the Court we presume has no alternative but to allow him to do so; since it cannot if it would, introduce, so dangerous a precedent as that of doing a little wrong to the law in order to do a great right to public justice and public morals. If we are not mistaken a Chinese who commited an atrocious murder on

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOS, RIGBY*,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1829.

(Continued from the Gazette).

boardship, once, escaped here, the penalty due to his crime, owing to a similar omission. —*Bengal Hurkaru, March* 19.

VAN DIEMN'S LAND.

We have just received Sydney Papers to the 24th September from which, we stop the Press to make the following extracts.

On Monday, the 15th ultimo, the Bank of Australia was robbed of money and property to the amount of £14,000. The entry was made by a drain under the foundation, the books and papers torn to pieces. £2000 in gold which lay in a chest in the Bank was left untouched. A free pardon. £100, and a passage home, is offered to any person who may give such information as will lead to the discovery of the robbers.

Mr. Raine was barbarously murdered and thrown into his own mill-dam, the murderers had not been discovered.

The ship *Saracen* which sailed for South America for wheat, was lost, on the coast of Chili. Another ship loaded with wheat was taken by the crew, after murdering the master, and carried to Otaheite.

The *Tiger* had arrived with 7000 bushels of wheat, which is said to have been sold at 20s. per bushel.

Mr. Gellibrand we are most happy to state, sold the whole of his wheat for 18s.

We believe, a great part of the money stolen from the Anstralian Bank has been recovered, and 9 or 10 persons were in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

The million of acres Australian Agricultural Company, after having laboured for the last four years on their location, which they promised to cultivate and convert into corn fields, vineyards and pasturage, intersected by roads and bridges all of the first description; together with coal and copper, (and perhaps SILVER and GOLD) mines, thereby engrossing within itself the real strength and value of productive labour, with many other mighty wonders;—is at length beginning to awake from the stupefaction in which its senses have been sleeping, and to discover that the company is not one farthing richer than when they began, and that their profits in the way of making extensive purchases of flocks and herds has ended in the necesity of slaying 500 sheep at a time, in order to check the progress of contagion, from that disease vulgarly termed the scab.

It appears however that the company is not to blame in this unfortunate result of the first four years trial, No,—it has been occasioned by the injudicious selection of their "Million" which they are now desirous of giving up to small settlers, and fix upon some better place more suitable for their purpose, where they can have a better opportunity of redeeming their pledge to the public and enriching themselves!

EMIGRANTS.—We understand, the whole of the Passengers by the Magnet from England are to proceed to the Sister Colony. We shall notice this event in our next.

Three schooners,—one belonging to Mr. Meredith, one to Mr. Kelly, and one to a gentleman whose name we have not been able to learn, were driven on shore at Swan Port, in a gale of wind early last week, and we regret to add, that Mr. Kelly's schooner was totally wrecked; the others are expected; to be got off with little damage.

Mr. Lucas, and Messrs. Young and Watford have caught another whale each last week, making in all, to the former, 27, and to the latter 37 whales taken this season.

THIEVING TRADE.—We understand that a man named Eagle, having been lately apprehended on suspicion of theft, has unfolded a tale that will astonish the public, and which has broke the chain of a system of thieving that has but too long existed.

ABORIGINES OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—A tribe of Aborigines were seen near Jericho, a few days since. They, however, committed no depredation in that quarter.

A tribe of Aborigines chased two stock keepers a considerable distance, a few days ago. One of them outran the other, who, finding that he must fall into their hands, turned round on his pursuers, determined to sell his life as dear as possible. He found that he had distanced the tribe considerably, with the exception of one individual, who was about two or three score yards from him. He demanded what he wanted, when the black replied, in very good English, that he wanted his dogs, and that if he got them, he would go away peaceably; the stock keeper told him to make his people stay where they were, and then, if he followed him, he would give him the dogs; he did so, and got the dogs, when he returned to his tribe, which, immediately departed, without attempting any farther annoyance.

On Saturday last an assigned servant of Lieut. Hawkins at Little Swan Port, while out in quest of his Masters bullocks, was waylaid by a party of the Black Natives, within 150 rods of his master's house and murdered, in the most barbarous manner, his brains being literally dashed out; one of his fellow servants heard the poor man's cries, but was afraid to come to his assistance, having no fire arms. They then surrounded Lieut. Hawkins's house made fires around it, using threatening language, and counterfeiting the man's voice whom they had just killed, in hopes of enticing the Lieut. from his house; but being a good soldier, he was not to be taken by stratagem, but armed himself, (Mrs. Hawkin's also handled a musket to aid her husband,) and his determined behaviour forced them at last to make off. Two days afterwads they returned and made a fire within sight of the house, but offered no violence seeing a number of men about the house, and soon disappeared. On Tuesday last they attempted to set fire to Mr. Gatehouse's Stock hut at Grindstone Bay, while the men were at a short distance building a stock yard, but the men being aware of their approach got possession of the hut first, and forced them to decamp.

These savages, in tolerable broken English used many opprobrious names towards the white men, and evinced a spirit of determined hostility.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, a cart loaded with sawn timber on its way to town, upset and killed a sawyer named Brown, who accompanied it. The body was conveyed to the Spotted Cow Public House, in Liverpool street, and laid in a bed in a back room, to await the assembling of an Inquest next morning. In the interim a tradesman,—who (after having enjoyed himself in that house with some friends,) thought it prudent to take a NAP,—retired into the same room, (in which he had formerly been accustomed to take a nap,) and slipped into bed, along side of the dead body, VERY QUIETLY, for fear of DISTURBING his bed fellow On awaking, however, the poor man's situation was such, that it is a mercy his spirit did not follow that of his dead companion. But, what is of infinitely more SERIOUS consequence, it is said, he will NEVER AGAIN TASTE A DROP of his FORMER darling, nor lay in bed with any one without ascertaining whether such person be DEAD or ALIVE; so we find that this DEAD circumstance has lost ONE perhaps TWO, customers to the public houses, which will be a DEAD loss to them.

VALUE OF STOCK—We learn, the price of the meat tendered for the ensuing quarter, (about 50,000 lbs.,) is two-pence per lb.

CORONER'S INQUEST—An inquest was held at Richmond, on the 26th ultimo, on the body of George Walton which returned a verdict of—*Died by the Visitation of God.*—We have received the particulars of this case; but the press of other matter prevents its insertion.

A Coroner's Inquest was lately held at Bothwell, on the body of Samuel Coke *Alias* Clarke, a shingle splitter in the employ of Mr. Kemp, who was killed by the black natives. Mr. Williams the Police Magistrate, the moment the man was missing, sent a party in quest of him, and after some search, near the place where he had been working, the body was found in a hole covered with some rotten wood in a dreadful state, having received five spear wounds in his back, his head beat to a mummy, and nearly separated from the body, apparently by some rough instrument. It is thought, the same party ceased Mr. Pitt's men in that neighbourhood, the day after they murdered Clarke, as one of them had on a red shirt and back cap, the clothes worn by Clarke when he was killed—Verdict WILFUL MURDER against one or more of the native blacks. Our informant says, on all occasions when these savages are met with, the most determined hostility, is manifested.

We cannot too much praise the system of swearing in the Settlers as SPECIAL CONSTABLES, which gives a tone of authority to their orders, inspires confidence, and by which we believe, they become authorised to command, not only the petty constables, but also the military, on civil service, in the absence of a commissioned Officer. This is absolutely necessary as respects the black natives, who are become very bold and troublesome; in proof of which, about two weeks ago, a tribe of them surrounded the dwelling of a respectable settler, on the South Esk, and kept himself and his household, prisoners for several hours.

Last Friday a tribe of Aborigines made their appearance, at Mr. Salmon's hut, near Oatlands; a party of the 57th was despatched in pursuit, but they had taken the bush and could not be traced.

MODE OF ACKNOWLEDGING A DEBT, IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

"To MR. R. L. JONES,

"*(Liverpool Street, Hobart Town.)*

"SIR,—The Bearer being directed to pay the amount due you from me, I request you will give as much publicity to the Receipt of the money, as you have to the existence of the Debt.

"I remain, Your Obt. Servant,

"JOHN LYANDS ROGERSON.

"Parson's Greek. Augt. 10, 1828."

R. L. JONES.—Begs thus publicly to return Mr. Rogerson thanks for the Money, and (in obedience to Mr. R's request) adopts this method of acknowledging *(at length)* the Payment.

August 21, 1828.—*Tasmanian, Sept.* 1, 1828.

English Extracts.

THE MARITIME INSIGNIFICANCE OF RUSSIA.

[FROM THE JOURNAL DU COMMERCE.]

The arrival of the Russians before Schumla, by shewing to Europe that the fate of Turkey may depend upon the chance of a single battle, affords a fine field for political speculation. A work has just been published relative to Russia, in which the author endeavours to shew that many important consequences might arise, if that power were to direct her attention to the the navy. "If" says the author, "Russia, after making herself mistress of Constantionple and the Bosphorus; were to develope all the maritime force of which she is capable, who could resist a nation equally formidable by sea and by land? The ports of Sebastopol and Constantinople are the finest in Europe; and it would be very easy for the Government to organize as large a fleet as it might require; wood, ropes, pitch, iron, brass, sails, and zinc, are very abundant there, and at an excessively low price. Greece would furnish her with sailers; and that credit, which the victorious party never wants, would enable her to procure as much money as she required."

These observations lead to the question whether Russia does in fact possess the elements of a maritime power? and we say decidedly no. Her maritime system is purely military, which distinguishes it from other nations, and prevents her from making any progress. She has scarcely any merchant vessels, and the number of these which have passed the Sound within a few years past scarcely exceeds two hundred. The Russian flag is scarcely ever seen in the Mediterranean. If, as the author contends, the low price of freight and materials has given Russia such advantages as to destroy all opposition, how is it that she has not turned them to better account? and how is it that her own commerce is almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners? It is because a people, bent under the weight of servitude cannot raise its ideas above the glebe to which it is attached. To attain a superiority in maritime affairs, it is necessary that the highest degree of civilization and liberty should exist; it is an undoubted fact, that the prosperity of navigation is, and always has been, proportioned to the instruction and enlightened state of a people; and unless a complete social revolution should take place, Russia will never have a navy. The arming national vessel is mixed up with patriotism, and is a source of ostentation; it is the means by which merchants give power to their country and enrich themselves. It is a fact, that in 1826, the departure of a Russian vessel from Petersburgh for Alexander, with a freight of national productions, was celebrated as an extraordinary event. This circumstance will give an idea of a military marine with no merchant vessels, served by ignorant peasants, totally unacquainted with navigation. Nothing is more whimsical than the mode adopted by Catherine II. to supply the defect of a maritime population. She transplanted from the Sea of Azow thousands of serfs, who were employed alternately in tilling the land, and in the naval service? and this system very much resembled the plan of colonization imagined by the Emperor Alexander, in order to recruit the army by land. The Czarine wished to have in the Black Sea fifteen vessels of the line, eighteen frigates, and a proportionate number of smaller vessels; but the Government have not even this indifferent force at the present day. This being the case, it is absurd to imagine danger from Russian serfs suddenly transformed into sailors, particularly as opposed to such powers as England and France.

But, even supposing that the Russian marine should be improved, and, taking possession of the keys of the Bosphorus, should show her flag with *éclat* in the Mediterranean, need France be alarmed at it? Let us never forget the two great principles of continental politics, that while a naval power exists with influence sufficient to make law upon the ocean, and to trample with impunity upon the rights of neutral nations and the liberty of the seas, it is our common interest to favour the progress of a secondary naval power—that if naval superiority should exist any where, should belong to a continental power; as, however formidable it might be, it would be always in the power of Europe to restrain it within reasonable bounds, by means of a coalition. If it had been possible to forget the revolting abuse which England has made of its maritime preponderance during five-and-twenty yeaas, it would have been recalled to memory by the manner in which she justifies her acknowledgement of the blockade of Madeira. As England will not limit its right of blockade, because her maritime power enables her to do what she pleases, why should not France and Russia engage with common accord to pursue the project of endeavouring to re-establish the liberty of the sea?

MORNING CHRONICLE.—AUG. 26.

A pamphlet printed in Edinburgh, on the subject of the Catholic Securities, is well deserving of attention at the present moment. Its title is "A Letter to his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON respecting the Securities necessary towards Emancipation, by a Scotch Catholic."

We are of the number of those who think the only effectual securities from the Catholics are to be found in the attachment which all men must have to the State under which they enjoy security of person and property, and equality of rights. Any other security is a chimera. The writer of this pamphlet very justly observes, "the truth seems to be, that although securities are wished, your Grace knows not what to *demand*. Your Grace is not singular in that respect; for all who have been connected with Government, as well friends as foes, of the measure, since the agitation of the question have invariably desired securities, but knew not what to ask; whilst in the meantime the Catholic body have, after every defeat, assumed still higher ground. This indecision has created the very danger wished to be guarded against. The Catholic body has waxed powerful—the increase of its population is great—and the extension of the Catholic faith is equally remarkable. If, as I suspect, these were and are the objects which securities are meant to provide against, I may observe that they will never be realised. Proscription has already been tried without effect. Proselytising Societ[redacted]d. Nay more, these very [redacted] no less sin[redacted]tageous to the Irish Catholics [redacted]ave in consequence acquired the co-operation of all that is patriotic in Ireland, Episcopalians as well as Dissenters. Nay, the discontented have also joined their ranks; whilst the dissemination is proceeding in the same proportion."

According to this Scotch Catholic, the influence of the POPE in Ireland amounts to nothing, whilst in England and Scotland it is very considerable. People are not generally aware of the progress of Catholicism of late years in this island. "Here," the POPE individually possesses that influence which, in Ireland, is exclusively vested in the Hierarchy; and when it is considered that Papal influence is silently but undeviatingly extending itself in Great Britain, it is obvious that you must either attack his Holiness, or restrict his power. The first, I doubt, is an impossible measure; and therefore I call on your Grace, as the director of his MAJESTY'S Councils, to arrest that systematic accumulation of foreign power which at present is not only injurious to Roman Catholics, but which may ultimately be equally so to Protestants. The history of Scotch Catholicism is sufficiently instructive on this point. At the completion of the Reformation, it is believed that there were not more than three or at most four Catholic Clergymen in Scotland, utterly destitute and houseless amidst the wrecks of their Church splendour, and dragging out a precarious and persecuted existence among the mansions of the few members of the Aristocracy who adhered to the religion of their ancestors. *At present there are nearly a hundred Catholic Priests in Scotland.* After the dissolution of the ancient hierarchy, not a chapel was left for the administration of our religion. Within the last thirty years, a new Catholic Chapel has been almost annually erected, in addition to those previously existing. And instead of the dependence of our Clergy for a residence in the household of the wealthier Catholics, appropriate dwellings have been erected for them. The state of our population at the end of the 19th century, cannot now be ascertained. Thirty years ago, it is understood not to have exceeded 40,000; but at this moment, it is certain that the Catholic population of Scotland is upwards of 120,000, notwithstanding very extensive emigrations of the Highlanders to Canada."

At the Revolution, King WILLIAM, hesitated long whether Episcopacy or Presbytery should be established. Though it was contended by many Episcopal writers, that, except in the West of Scotland, the Episcopalians were more numerous than the Presbyterians, there can be little doubt that the Presbyterians were the majority.—But the Episcopalians were numerous; and to this day three-fourths of the land belong to Episcopalians. But yet the whole number does not exceed 50,000; while the Catholics are three times that number, and rapidly extending. This shows that there is something in the Church of England, even when tithes are out of the question, which renders it unacceptable to the lower orders of a country; The Presbyterians made converts of the Episcopalians; but the Catholics not only keep their ground, but gain on the Presbyterians. The Catholics never neglect the lower orders.

The writer observes that "English Catholicity is similarly advancing, but in a higher ratio. The population and wealth of the English Catholics, and the number of their Clergy, render that body inferior only to the Established Church; and considering that its ecclesiastical government is precisely that of Scotland, it remains for your Grace to consider, whether or not, it is the province of a prudent Government to provide against the dangers which must eventually arise from the influence which foreigners—not the mere Spiritual Head of the Church alone, but the granters or withholders of pensions—may exercise in England over four Bishops, with their coadjutors, and 450 Priests, directing the spiritual, and influencing, the temporal concerns of nearly a million of inhabitants."

We shall, on a future day, advert to some curious points in this pamphlet, which we have not before seen noticed. That the POPE and Foreign Governments pension the English and Scotch Catholic Clergy. One of the Scotch Bishops received a pension from the French Government during the last Ministry. The writer ridicules the idea of taking securities from the Irish; but is anxious that some arrangement should be come to with the POPE, for the sake of the English and Scotch Catholics themselves, who are great sufferers from Roman interference. He complains particularly that "the Chapels and other funds, to the value of nearly 100,000*l*., erected and realized by the Catholics of the Lowland Mission, are, by a rescript from the POPE, to be transferred to any one to whom his Holiness may chose to grant them." His details of some recent intrigues in Scotland are very curious.

With respect to Ireland, he observes, "as the question of securities seems to have especial reference to the Priesthood, it must be kept in view that the Irish Catholic Clergy are differently modelled from those of Great Britain. In Ireland there is a regular hierachy, with a jurisdiction almost independent of the POPE His Holiness has the selection of one from a list of three candidates for the Mitre, submitted by the Clergy of the Diocese; and except in this instance, the po[redacted] over the [redacted] with reference to temporal [redacted] bishop, when appointed, cannot [redacted] arbitrarily by his Holiness. The Irish Hierarchy may refuse, and have frequently refused, to give effect to the Bulls or Rescripts of the Pope; and, like all other incorporations, they are by no means disposed to enlarge the power of his Holiness by the diminution of their own."

MORNING CHRONICLE.—AUG. 27.

We noticed yesterday an able pamphlet, printed in Edinburgh, on the subject of Catholic Securities.

It is, we believe, beyond a doubt that the Duke of WELLINGTON is sincerely disposed to settle the Catholic Question. It is very justly observed by the writer of the Pamphlet, that although securities are wished, his Grace knows not what to *demand*. "Individually (he adds,) my humbly impression of securities is of a more practicable nature. What Roman Catholics wish by Emancipation is the possession of political and civil power. To guard against the abuse of the power conceded, is then the only legetimate object of security. The realization of this object is the chief consideration. It is utterly unattainable unless by an oath or declaration, such as the Legislature have imposed on the Dissenters, that those Catholics who may obtain the expected power shall not abuse it, to the prejudice either to the State or of the Established Church."

But it is not security which is really wished, but the means of enabling the Government to influence the Catholic Clergy. The influence of the Catholic Clergy would thereby be either unimpared or it would be impared. If unimpared, Government would thereby gain an addition to its strength of the whole amount of such influence. If impaired, the *imperium in imperio* would be weakened by so much. The only really strong Churches in the western part of Europe are the Catholic and the Presbyterian, both of which assert a spiritual independence—the one a Priestly Monarchy, the other a Priestly Republic. Both these Churches have always been sufficiently aware of the source of their strength, and struggled hard against all attempts to weaken it by a subordination to temporal authority. It is well observed in a volume printed in 1826, at Heidelberg, which contains much valuable information respecting the various Protestant Churches, "there is a principle of weakness in the very nature of a Political Church. In addition to the other sources of weakness there is one peculiar to it, *in the personal relations of their rulers*. However exalted may be their station, and however powerful they may be, they are still only *temporal* Potentates. Their Church policy is *toto cælo* different from a peculiar ecclesiastical power. Formidable it may be—revered it never can be. It may fetter the mind, but can never guide it. However inconvenient we may find this to be, there is in the nature of man a convinction of a higher order of things than that which owes its origin to an earthly legislator; there is in it a belief in a more sacred right than that of civil society. Call it principle, couscience, religion—still it exists, and to annihilate it we must first eradicate from our nature all that makes it what it is. Every sway that wishes to be durable avails itself of the support of this belief. To the beneficent it seems as a foundation, to the selfish as a pretext. It justifies the law, and varnishes over what is arbitrary. Indispensible to every other power, it is itself elevated above each, and hence in its immediate manifestation as religion it can be subject to no other—it may be formed, but cannot be constrained—enlightened, but never commanded * * * * * Never and no where were there Priests who appealed for the support & justification of their doctrines to their birth, their wealth, or their temporal dominion—or who gave themselves out for inventors even of their own external worship, but always pretended they were instruments of its higher author. Never and nowhere were there Priests whose spiritual consequence flowed from their temporal, but on the contrary, the temporal has always flowed from the spiritual. It is not as rulers of men, but as servants of GOD, that they attained their power."

The Catholic Clergy, having before them the example of the unpopularity brought on the Anglican Church by its alliance with the State, will be slow to receive the favours of the Duke of WELLINGTON. "It is scarcely necessary," says the writer of the Scotch Pamphlet, "to say that the Catholic body is most unjustly accused of a wish to transfer the temporalities of the Irish Church in favour of their own Clergy. The thing is impossible. But were it otherwise, your Grace does not require to be told that the Catholic Laity, as a body, at all times and in every country, have strongly objected to the possesion of temporalities by their Church. These do not aid—they subvert religion; for it is certain that no change of creed would have occurred in this country, had apostolical poverty continued the portion of St. PETER'S successors. Your Grace must have remarked, too, that the history of Europe does not furnish an instance of large temporalities being bestowed on a hierarchy, except by the Crown, from the fancied accession of strength thereby imparted to Government. This was the case with England, though, fortunately for Scotland, the Crown was under a Regency during the establishment of Presbyterianism, which, instead of being built on the temporalities of Catholicism, was much against the wishes of the Scotch Reformers, severed by the REGENT'S faction, with no kindly or disinterested hand, for ever from any temporal endowment. So far then as the Catholic body, particularly of Ireland, are concerned, they not only do not wish, but they would deprecate the acquisition of Church property by their Clergy; and, speaking individually, my Lord Duke, I would even go farther, for I am satisfied the Catholic religion would extend more rapidly, and its influence be more beneficial, were his HOLINESS possessed merely of a Mitre, instead of a Crown, and were the Papal States separated for ever from the Vatican. Such, my Lord Duke, is the general outline of our ecclesiastical policy, in consideration of which it certainly does nor appear what securities could be with advantage obtained from our Priesthood, in the view of emancipating the Laity. For great as is the controul of the Clergy over the lower orders, their influence over that portion of the Catholic body which would be individually benefited by the acquisition of civil and political power is really nothing. The situation of Irish politics may have impressed superficial observers with a contrary opinion; but it will be remembered that the Irish Priesthood did not organize the extrardinary confederacy now existing there. They did not altroneously move—they have been acted upon; on the one hand, by the personal indignities and polemical follies heaped on their order by the members of the Established Church; and on the other, by the reiterated demand for sympathy and co-operation made by the influential part of the Laity."

Security is, therefore, merely a pretext for either weakening the influence of the Catholic Church, or transferring it to Government. If we thought his Grace only aimed at diminishing the influence of the Catholic Church—and the Catholics have no objection to comply with his views—as Protestants we should rejoice at his success. But the welfare of the State ought not to be sacrificed to any MACCHIAVELIAN experiment. Besides, in the present state of the finances of the country, and the picture of taxation on the people, it would be cruel in his Grace to make an experiment on the virtue of the Catholic Priests, on such a scale as would be likely to be successful.

The Scotch Catholic shews that as far as securities against the POPE are concerned, they are much more wanted in England and Scotland than in Ireland, where the Hierarchy have an interest opposed to that of the POPE.

"In Great Britain (he says) the Catholic Church Establishment is quite different. We have no hierarchy; but are governed most arbitrarily by the delegates of the POPE. England has four of these Bishops, or Vicars Apostolic, with a coadjutor to each, *cum jure successionis*, and till lately Scotland has two. There Prelates are not, as in Ireland, selected or recommended by the resident priesthood, but are appointed directly by the POPE, to whom they are alone accountable. They communicate with, and are controuled by no one except his Holiness, or the College of Propaganda, at Rome. They are removeable by his Holiness at pleasure; and whilst thus so absolutely governed, these dignitaries have similar despotic controul over the Priesthood; and can ordain, suspend, or remove them at pleasure. In a word, the power of the POPE in Great Britain is just now greater in degree, though not in extent (in respect of the relative number of Catholics), than at any former period of British History. And your Grace will immediately perceive that his Holiness is not only sensible of this boundless and pernicious power, but is actually at this moment exercising it in a very injurious and pernicious manner.

"As already mentioned, we had till lately two Bishops in Scotland, which was divided into Highland and Lowland Missions. The Bishop who lately presided over the Lowland Mission had, in 1815, procured from the POPE, as his coadjutor, an individual, till then remarkable for his negative qualifications. The anxiety of this coadjutor to possess without division the Pastoral Staff induced him, in 1825, to apply to the POPE, explaining the advantages which the deposition of his patron would confer on the Holy See, and requiring for himself a confirmation of undivided authority—a desire that was immediately complied with; and *his predecessor was deposed chiefly on the ground that he had not kept up such a regular correspondence with his Holiness as was expected.*

"About this period a gentleman of extensive property intended to introduce into Scotland a Colony of Jesuits, and to bestow on them a portion of his estate worth six hundred pounds a year. The intrigues of our new Bishop prevailed on the liberal donor to endow a seminary for the native Priesthood & the state was accordingly conveyed in fee simple to the Lowland Prelate. His Lordship's views seem to have expanded with his success, for on the acquisition of the property he hastened to Rome, and instead of applying to the College of Propaganda, which is the usual channel, *he applied directly to the Pope*, represented that the gift was worth 4,000*l*. a year, and that the generous donor was to bequeath his whole remaining estates to the Church, on condition that his Holiness would re-model the Scotch Establishment, by making three Bishops instead of two, as heretofore, and appointing two Priests, who were parties to the intrigue, the one a third Bishop, and the other as coadjutor to the existing Highland Bishop, and dividing the kingdom into three vicariates. The POPE ordered the College of Propaganda to complete the arrangement—and to mark his sense of the Scotch Bishop's services, his HOLINESS made him an Officer of the Household whilst at Rome, and bestowed on him a pension of 100*l*. a year, which he still retains. No one in Scotland knew of this innovation except the only parties who were to be benefited by it—the Highland and Lowland Bishop, and the two priests who were to receive the mitre; but on its announcement the utmost indignation was expressed both by Priest and Layman. And the Dissentient Clergy, with the deposed Bishop at their head, dispatched a delegate to Rome to represent against the measure; but as may be supposed, without success. The effect of this arrangement is, in the first instance, to increase the influence of the POPE; & it has also fritted down a very extensive to five congregations in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and left to the Bishop who carried through the measure jurisdiction over six Priests. . . . . From this general view of our religious establishments, your Grace will perceive, a material distinction between those of Great Britain and that of Ireland. Here we are exclusively under the controul and at the mercy of the POPE, whose deputies must act as they are instructed; and as their elevation to the Mitre is dependent on a well-tutored and implicit obedience to their constituent, it is clear, as well from the nature of their appointment as from their conduct exemplified in the intrigues above detailed, that any interest, or feeling, or duty, not permitted by the precarious tenure of their office, is proscribed, and suspension or removal is the consequence of disobedience. But more than this, our British Catholic Bishops are not identified with British feelings. Their education is generally foreign—their constuent is a foreigner—and very frequently they are pensioners of foreign Powers."

So much for Catholic securities. These particulars will show how little Government actually know of Catholic affairs, and the folly of the attempt to obtain any other securities from Catholic Laymen than their interest in the country.

THE CATERPILLAR.

AN UNPUBLISHED EPISODE FROM THE 'ROYAL HISTORIES' OF ABU TALEB.

THE Caliph's tree, in the royal gardens at Bagdad, is it not as celebrated as the well Zemzem, the waters of which give beauty to women, and eloquence to the lips of the poet? Every one who has heard of Bagdad knows that the stem is of pure gold, with branches of silver, and that each leaf is a separate jewel. The music which gushes amid its boughs by night and day, has reached to the corners of the earth; and its shadow is more delightful than the greenest bower in the four gardens of Asia. The Peris have often been seen to alight upon it at sunset, and the gleam of their flower-like wings has mingled with the waving splendour of the tree, while the plaintive murmur of their voices sounded amid the breezy chimes of the rich and star-studded foliage, and the pipings of the opal-coloured or purple birds which nestled or fluttered in the leaves.

In the 5th year of the Caliph Mahadi, after the second hour of prayer, Zobeide, the most beautiful among the daughters of the Commander of the Faithful, was seated beneath its rainbow-tinted shade. This was but her fourteenth summer; yet a thousand poets had proclaimed her the noblest pearl in the diadem of Islam, and the brightest lamp of paradise. While the light breezes floated past her, and flung their tributes of spicy scent among the long ringlets on her bosom, she sat upon a silken cushion, and twisted flowers into a garland for the neck of her favourite antelope.

But suddenly a large green and crimson caterpillar crept from a rosh-bud to the hand that held it. Zobeide started at feeling it on her finger, and flung it off hastily at the foot of the golden tree, where it lay for an instant bruised and motionless. A moment after it swelled and rose, till it had expanded into the form of a venerable man, clothed in white robes, and leaning on a long ebony staff. He fixed his eyes upon Zobeide, and said, 'I am Buzurg Mihir, who alone, of men, was a true believer before the coming of the Prophet. Thou hast been permitted to read the sublime volume; wherefore hast thou not better learned its precepts than to dash from thy hands an unoffending insect? God has given thee power to injure his creatures; but, by the mouth of the Prophet, he has commanded thee to protect them. Thou shalt speedily know thy punishment.' At these words, he frowned so fiercely, that Zobeide shuddered, and dropped her white eyelids, with their dark fringes, over her glancing eyes.

When she looked up, he was gone; but, at the same time, she saw a dark cloud advancing over the garden. An army of locusts was approaching, which filled the air around her, and hid the light with their innumerable legions. The ground under her feet became animated with frogs and lizards; and shining serpents crawled and hissed among the flowers of the garden. In an agony of alarm, Zobeide shrieked, and ran to the entrance; but, instead of the tall black slave who usually guarded it with his scymetar, an immense crocodile opened his long jaws, armed with tremendous teeth to oppose her and beat the earth with his rattling tail, while the Princes felt as if every stroke was to crush her.

She rushed to another gate, and was stopped by an enormous web of thick black rope, which a spider, the size of a camel, was engaged in completing. When she approached the reptile, (for despair had made her courageous,) he desisted from his labour, stretched out six long arms, which terminated in crooked claws, grinned horribly in her face, and seemed prepared to drag her into the meshes of his den. She fled from this second opponent; but, wherever she turned, some huge monster encountered her. The locusts filled and darkened the air, their noise perpetually sounded in her ears, and they had settled on every leaf in the garden. She tried every path to find some means of escape, but failed in them all; and at the last entrance a gigantic centipede reared himself on his tail, and overtopped with his horrid head the tallest palm-trees round him.

She started from the new enemy, and fell in a swoon upon the sod. When she recovered, Buzurg Mihir was before her. 'Zobeide!' he said, 'thou art punished sufficiently. Remember in future to pity the meanest of the creatures of God.' The white robe fell from his figure; he dropped the staff, and the ancient sage was suddenly transformed into the noblest youth among the sons of Islam. The Princess was enchanted by his green turban and purple slippers, his black mustachios, and sparkling eyes lighted with admiration; and the grace with which he hung around her neck a string of the largest pearls of Bahrein made Hatem completely triumphant. In three days, Zobeide was on her way to Syria with the Emir of Damascus, whom Arabia and Persia had unanimously declared to be brave as Rustam, generous as Arabah, and handsomer than Ferhad, the lover of Shirin. Zobeide never again hurt a caterpillar; for, fondly as she loved Hatem, she always abhorred the recollection of Buzurg Mihir.

MORAL.

So far the veracious Abu Taleb; and hence young ladies may learn that the way to obtain handsome husbands is to kill caterpillars.

THE CHAPERON.

"New vestals claim men's eyes, with the same praise
Of elegant *et cætera*, in fresh batches,
All matchless creatures, and yet bent on matches."
Don Juan, canto xii.

The moralists of former times, influenced perhaps by the inxeperience incidental to rude and imperfect civilization, were accustomed to attribute success in life very principally to certain qualities, on that account, called virtues. Courage, industry, perseverance, and economy in the men,—chastity, modesty, prudence, and domestic habits in the women, were regarded as the most probable elements of prosperity and happiness; and it was the object alike of parental vigilance and legislative foresight to provide for the developement of these useful dispositions. How far such a theory was correct, as it applied to the men, it is not now to my purpose to inquire; my business, at the present writing, being with the women. It would, indeed, be but idle dalliance with the reader to descant largely on the male branch of the subject, even if it came within the scope of this article; since examples bound with in every man's reach, to illustrate the cause of masculine success. Can any one, for instance, look for a moment at the constitution of his Majesty's ministry (I like that epithet mightily, for one cannot, with any conscience, call them the people's ministry, and it is not good manners to designate them as the slaves of the Dukery)—It is imposible, I say, to look at his Majesty's ministry, and to contemplate the genius, knowledge, probity, disinterestedness, candour, and love of liberty of the men in power, without the justest appreciation of the sort of connexion that couples merit with advancement, in political life. Then, again, there is the bench of Bishops! "think of that, [redacted] Brooke." There, if you will, is a theme that might provoke an appetite for analysis; but though the bishops do wear petticoats, and though they are accused by the O'Connels and the Shiels of a tendency towards anility in their modes of thinking, they are not women, (more is the pity, the Church owes a great deal to the ladies, and now-a-days; when it is, as we are told, in such danger, a St. Clair or a St. Theresa on the bench, might be very profitable to that palladium of the British constitution). Although, therefore, I hate a Presbyterian, as an orthodox churchman should do, "worse than poison," I must, for the present, take leave to set their Right Reverences on one side; and foregoing my inclination to dissent, proceed without farther digression to the theme of my more immediate speculation. The other moralists, some how or other, had taken it into their wise heads that the possession of orderly habits, subdued temper, well-regulated affections, discretion, and divers other old-fashioned qualities, which it would be useless to name without an elaborate definition, so completely are they gone by and forgotten, was essential to female happiness—the one thing needful in se-

curing to a woman a respectable station in society; and their whole scheme of education, and all their views, centred in the attainment of this one end. Now, though I freely admit that such qualities may sometimes have their use, if they be not too ostentatiously displayed to the world's gaze yet are they, after all, but the Frenchman's ruffle without a shirt, the tragedy of Hamlet with the part of the Prince of Denmark omitted, by particular desire, or the balance of European power without our "ancient ally,"* the Turk. The great point, the main lever upon which female fortunes turn, and about which these silly old twaddlors never give themselves any trouble, is the manner in which a woman is brought out and produced to the world. Every body knows that more battles are lost in the ring, and more persons are shot at Chalk Farm, by bad handling, than by any other assignable cause; and just so it is with the ladies. More girls are thrown away upon pennyless blackguards by the fault of their chaperon, than by all the sentiment distilled through the Minerva press; & more virgins are left to pine in single blessedness by bad handling, than by the small-pox. Yet, neither Socrates, nor Seneca, nor Epictetus, nor Plutarch, have written one word *de re chaperonica*, nor offered a single apophthegm on the art of setting a girl off to advantage. Nothing can show the inferiority of the ancients on the subject of ethics more satisfactorily. The choice of a guardian may be important, the choice of a friend may be influential, the choice of a banker (in these ticklish times, when the currency is changed every session,) is not matter of indifference; but all these together are but as a drop in the ocean, when compared to the choice of a chaperon.

To render this plain to the uninitiated, they should know, and it is a singular fact in the natural history of the species, that while all other animals arrive at maturity by a gradual development, passing by slow and imperceptible steps from infancy to adolescence, the human female remains in a state of perfect childishness, fit only to be pent up within the four walls of a nursery, to the last moment of her pupilage; when suddenly, upon some given day, at an indefinite period between sixteen and three and twenty, it is agreed that she shall start into the full bloom of womanhood, and enter at once upon all the functions of a person of fashion, and a constituent of *bon-ton* society. Of all the climacteric periods of life, this is certainly the most critical, and accordingly, as it takes place under happy auspices, or is marred by injudicious management, the fortunes of the *débutante* will most probably be good or ill. At this epoch, therefore, her destinies are committed to the protection of a female mentor, termed a chaperon, whose office it is to produce her to the world, with all the pride, pomp, and circumstance, befitting her rank and expectations. A man's place in the red-book does not more immediately result from the manner of his birth and parentage than that of a woman in the great world depends upon the manner of this her second birth, or "bringing out;" and woe to the girl who, on this occassion, falls into improper hands! Full many a flower is born to blush not unseen, but to blush in the eyes of the assembled fashion of the country, for the faults which an unskilful or inactive chaperon has [illegible] and many a "mute inglorious" old maid bemoans [illegible] the country, who might have shone a bride and a countess, had she been handled with common dexterity at her bringing out. A young woman, at her entrance upon the world, may have all the virtues under the sun, yet, like that sun, they will be invisible to all London, if veiled from the public eye by the impenetrable fog of a stupid chaperon. She may dance like a Terpsichore in vain, if her chaperon knows not how to get her a partner. She may sing like a syren, if the chaperon knows not how to call out her talent with effect. She may have the form of a Pauline Bonaparte, and remain undistinguished in the crowd, if her chaperon lets her dress like a dowdy; and she may come of the gentlest blood, and be excluded from good company, if her lustre is clouded by the vulgarity of this all-important mistress of the ceremonies. If indeed, a girl be rich, riches may excuse a good deal—even a frump of a dowager for a chaperon; but then, if that dowager understands not her business, or neglects what belongs to her calling, the heiress will as little fetch her value in the market as an old picture in the hands of a modest auctioneer.

A perfect chaperon is a character comprising so many qualifications, that unless nature and fortune combine to give the world assurance of the thing, it is ninety-nine times in the hundred *un rôle manqué*. The happiest dispositions may be rendered worthless, by want of sufficient influence in the *beau monde*; and all the advantages of rank, wealth, and fashion, may be thrown away upon an idiot, or a *poco-curante*. To be an efficient chaperon requires varied knowledge, quick perceptions, great presence of mind, perseverance, promptitude, and a perfect abnegation of self. A chaperon should be a little Machiavelli in her way; artful to plot herself, and clever at unravelling the plots of "fearful adversaries." She must understand all the different modes of setting matrimonial traps for "good men;" and she must be vigilant to avoid falling into the traps of men who are not good. Her place in society must be decided, and her fashion undisputed. She must not owe her *entrée* at Almack's to favour and intrigue; still less must she be excluded, like the Duchess of N——, for irredeemable *mauvais ton*. Being in the world, she must know all who move in it she must have a nose for an heir at his most distant approach; and nerve to cut a younger brother, or a marching ensign, under the most unpropitious circumstances. In dress she should be a deeper connoisseur than a Victorine or an Herbot; and she must know how to combine to a nicety the *maximum* adaptation to personal peculiarities, with the *minimum* departure from the banalities of fashion. In ethics, she must be a second Aristotle; fully alive to the atrocity of cheese, and sensitively abhorrent of the vice of malt drink. She must be able to direct her charge in the minutest particulars of established etiquette. She must know how many grapes a lady should eat at the horticultural breakfast; and at what precise moment it is safe to enter an opera-box. Never should she suffer the female committed to her care to be entrapped into cordiality, even with a first cousin; nor allow her to indulge in the impropriety of refusing a glass of wine, when properly solicited.* Above all things, however, she must know how to regulate her own conduct, and to hit the precise line which separates the doing ample justice to her charge, from that obvious and indelicate pushing forward of beauties and pretensions, which at once marks her own *roture*, and sets all well-disposed beaux upon their self-defence. Forewarned is fore-armed; and nothing so effectully spoils a game, as too obviously to play the whole of it. The neglect of this golden rule is the besetting sin of under-bred chaperons, especially with such as have passed their lives in a garrison-town, who are apt at every turn to exclaim to "Tom of ours," or "Will of yours" "I can't think what you men are about!" or, "It's a great shame you don't take to yourself a wife!"—or, "Look at that lovely creatue, with her two thousand pounds, dying for a husband!" while the poor girl is ready to sink into the earth with confusion; and the said Tom or Will sneers and takes snuff, and drawls out "Tenth ar'nt connubial." This is showing your cards to the whole table, and wondering that you don't make the odd trick. Less common is the opposite fault of indifference to the matrimonial interests of the *chaperonée*, of awkwardly letting slip good opportunities, and losing a fish for want of giving him sufficient line. In such cases, much may be done by an appropriate dinner, a judicious dance to a piano-forte, or a well-timed pick-nick to Windsor Forest, just as the gudgeon rises to the hook. Many a fine girl is bolted, unsuspectingly, with a sandwich; and many a match that stuck in the throat, finally washed down with a glass of champaigne.

It is a terrsible oversight to commit a *debutante* to the care of a chaperon who has not yet resigned all remaining pretensions of her own. A dull suspense from all personal pleasures and pains is essential to the functions of a chaperon. Your middle-aged lady, if she cares to make herself agreeable, is ever an overmatch for the chits of girls, and infallibly throws them into the back ground: first, because she has more conversation; secondly, because it is of a freer description; thirdly, because she takes more pain to interest her man, fourthly, because there is more to be expected from her; and "lastly and to conclude," because she is a safer speculation. Let such a chaperon's intentions be as pure as friendship can desire, human nature will prevail, self will take the precedence, and female vanity will not abandon an innocent flirtation of its own, to draw out Missey, and fix the wandering attention of the beaux upon the silent doll who sits mum-chance and neglected at a corner of the sofa. For similar reasons your wit makes but an indifferent chaperon. She invites the men to admire her *protege*, but she retains them to admire herself. Madame Recamier, beautiful as she was, had no chance in [illegible] society, of her friend Madame de [illegible]; much less will a simpering, [illegible]ng, blushing beauty of sixteen, be able to make head against the a traction of brilliant conversation, even in a chaperon of five and forty. "Once, and but once," I have known a chaperon turn her wit to good account, using it always as subservient to the great end of her being; and only entrapping her listeners to provide partners for her young friends. In this she succeeded to admiration; and no female in the whole season wore out so many silk shoes as the much-envied *protegees* of this very vivacious lady. But the worst of all possible chaperons is a regular blue; for, none but the worst sort of men will venture to approach her. Dulness lies like lead upon her society. Even methodism is better than this; for provided a girl has but a little money, the Methodist are a "connubial" sect. There is indeed seldom a want of young parsons of all creeds. "pale, mild, and interesting," or fresh-coloured and presuming. A sectarian husband is better than no husband at all. With the blue-stocking chaperon, marriage, is out of the question; unless a girl is fool enough to run off with the footman; or, what is worse, with some hungry inditer of good matters, ycleped "gorgeous poetry." If love flies out of the window, when poverty comes in at the door, it will be glad to escape, even up the chimney, from the pedantry and pretension of a true Lady Di Indigo. It is also a desperate speculation to trust a girl to a chaperon who has daughters of her own. Seldom, indeed, will such persons undertake the charge. Mothers have a rooted dislike to other people's married daughters, and feel no affront so sensibly as their getting the start in the market of Hymen. When the offer is made by a mother to take your daughter out "with her own girls," be sure that nothing is intended but to obtain a foil for them. Even on these terms, the intruder is not safe; for though maternal vanity will rest satisfied of the general superiority of its own precious brood, yet a girl seamed with the small-pox may have good teeth, or a fine voice, or she may dance well, or be engaging; and unspeakable is the jealousy which this will breed in the bosom of a genuine mamma, when displayed to the detriment of her own children. The rivalry of opera singers is nothing to that of mothers; and a chaperon, so situated, must be another Griselda to abstain from dressing the stranger with the sole view of heightening her daughters' charms by the force of contrast. At best the *protégée* is second only in consideration, and must be contented to sit still till her companions are all amply provided with partners. But if the men should show an unlucky preference, and bestow upon her an unforeseen exclusive attention, indifference will be turned to hate, and a thousand sly artifices will be tried to spoil her market. The part of a chaperon requires more virtue than can well be expected from humanity, even where no such sinister interests stands in the way. If it be hard for a young chaperon to play a second fiddle, it is no less so far an old one to run the rounds of dissipation, and to sit up, night after night, without any personal object. Generally, persons thus circumstanced take refuge in cards. But this is by no means to be justified A card-playing chaperon is as bad as no chaperon at all. While she is coquetting with great Cas, who knows but her young charge may fall into the possession of a country curate, or an attorney's clerk, who, to gratify his own vanity, will parade her through the whole room without mercy; and then her reputation for *bon ton* is gone for ever; to say nothing of the risk of a serious attachment, where the girl's education has been so far neglected, has not to have rooted out all natural affection. Not, however, but that cards, judiciously managed, may be turned to good account. They afford an excellent excuse for a convenient absence, when the charge is in proper hands, and it is desirable to give the man an opportunity. Voltaire, in the preface to his "Catiline," observes that "personne ne conspire aujourdhui, et tout le monde aime," a curious contrast with the present state of France, by the by. But if times are completely changed in that country, they are no less so in England; and, in a certain sense, we may say also in London, that "personne n'aime aujourdhui, et tout le monde conspire." There are more conspiracies to marry than love matches,—a thousand to one: and this makes the part of a chaperon the more difficult to discharge. The line to be observed in bringing out a girl differs materially, according to her fortune and expectations. Girls of wealth and consideration have a right to look high, and should never be suffered to derogate from that lofty, composed, and compassed demeanour, which belongs to the *suprême bon genre*. But where there are "no mopuses," and "my face is my fortune, Sir, said she," some dash is admissible. The dress may be a little flaunting, the behaviour a little free, and dancing after supper may be carried to a farther extent than is becoming in young woman who can trust with safety to their three per cents, or have a husband snugly impounded within the *ring-fence* of their dirty acres. There is something ominous in the very word. For girls that have a desperate game to play, after supper dancing has its merit. Towards half-past two in the morning, caution is off its guard, and bashfulness begins to thaw. At that "witching hour," the most wary of coxcomb may so far commit himself as to justify a chaperon in asking the next morning, what are his precise intentions? This, however, is a position which requires the utmost circumspection. If the husband is not carried by a *coup de main*, Missey will soon be set down as a mere flirt; and then, matrimony and she will never enter into the same complex idea. There are always plenty of prudent mothers to point out the impropriety of such behaviour, in a market where every one is engaged in puffing her own wares, and decrying those of her neighbours. "Lorsque vous entrez," says Madame Geoffrin, "dans un salon, que vôtre vanité fasse la revèreuce à celle des autres, si vous voulez avoir dans le monde quelque succès." This may do at Paris, where ladies do not "come out" till they are married: but if a chaperon were to act herself, or suffer her *protégée* to act on such a principle, she would ill discharge her pofessional duties. So far from doing [illegible] her own [illegible] or people's vanity, her especial business is to triumph over them all, and to avail herself of every opportunity to gain an advantage without the slightest reference to the feelings of others. If her pupil sings well, the chaperon's object is to obtain for her the monopoly of the piano-forte, though she reduce Pasta herself to silence. If her charge cannot sing, she should not scruple to interrupt Sontag, to make way for a waltz or a party at small plays. To place the girl in the proper carriage on a party of pleasure, or to seat her next the proper person at table, decency and the Red Book may be equally violated: and to obtain her end, she should out manœuvre a Napoleon. If the man to be seduced in matrimony has attached himself to another belle, the chaperon should break the obnoxious *tete a tete* by a well-conceived movement, and politely give him no peace till she has brought him into the desired contact with the object of her care. Nothing is so disgraceful to a chaperon as to have her charge remain long on hand; and if, after a winter or two, nothing is done, it remains only to change the scene. A large economy on such occasions is therefore the most profitable. It is a fit opportunity for lauching an elegant carriage; for taking an elegant villa; for giving singularly elegant parties; and, in short, for doing every thing in the most elegant way. The only nicety in the case is to provide that a bankrupty does not precede the wedding day. When such a misfortune is to be dreaded, let the chaperon set out on a Continental tour. It is wonderful how young men take to marrying at Florence and at Rome. There are no clubs, nor race courses, nor five-courts to draw them off on the Continent; and provided you can keep your man out of the clutches of foreign countesses of forty, and preserve them from the temptations of *les coulisses*, you are sure of your mark; besides, being abroad warrants such intimacy! When a skilful and fashionable chaperon has done her part, a small stock of accomplishments, &c. &c. will go very far. When once a girl becomes the fashion, she is asked to all parties, and is always noticed by the best men. This last advantage weighs more with marrying bachelors than all the beauty in the world. There are certain individuals whose attentions are so decisive of female reputation, that their fiat is fate; but then, such men are not to be obtained without great means and sacrifices. Aunts have been known to intrigue with these favourites of fashion solely to obtain their notice of their nieces. These, it must be confessed, are pains-taking chaperons not to be met with every day. It is not necessary that such supreme gentlemen should themselves be disposed to commit matrimony. Indeed, they are not always the parties "possessed of every ingredient for making the married state happy;" but, like too many of the clergy, generally mere "guide-posts," pointing to the road they never take themselves. To have such men in her train is the glory of a chaperon; and with "their advice and their assistance," they rarely fail in obtaining an early match for the object of their attentions. Where this cannot be effected, the labour of the chaperon is proportionably arduous, and her dexterity more put to the proof. But the course of these exertions cannot be detailed in the fag-end of a long paper. Suffice it that, during the exercise of her functions, there is no life so little enjoying, no servitude so anxious as that of a chaperon; and I may add, no task so thankless. She has too often reason to say to herself, "All you have done has been but for a way ward (child), who, as others do, love for her own ends, not for you. "The chaperon makes more enemies in saving a forward girl from herself, and defeating the schemes of self-interested adventurers, than any friendship can compensate; and when she has provided and perfected a suitable match, the happy lady will still look back with complacency on the handsome young Irishman her friend had baffled and owe her no kindness for her care. It is no wonder, then, that a perfect chaperon should be a *rara avis*. A mother's feelings alone afford sufficient motives for carrying them through the task; but then, how few mothers possess the required *nous*; and of these few, scarce one in ten has the rank, wealth and fashion necessary to give effect to her *savoirfaire*.—*New Monthly Magazine, Sept.* M.

* "Ancient Ally!" Oh, John Bull, John Bull! "Ille sapit qui sic te utitur, omina ferre si potes et debes,"

* It is a great pity this custom is going out. The drinking wine with a lady was marvellous helo to bashful bachelors.

FRENCH COMEDY AND FRENCH COMEDIANS.

Le Théâtre
Est en si haut degrè, que chacun l'idolâtre
Il est, ...
L'entretien de Paris, le souhait des provinces,
Le divertissement le plus doux de nos princes,
Les dêlices du peuple et le plaisir des grands:
Il tient le premier rang parmi les passe-tems.
P. CORNEILLE.

That the stanzas of Corneille have been long and are still applicable to every corner of France, will not we presume be disputed by any one who has ever made a pilgrimage of pleasure to that play going country; and even among the endless round of amusements which characterise its gay and luxurious capital—a capital within whose barriers *la tristesse et l'ennui* are strictly prohibited, and where certainly no pastime is so highly prized nor so heartily patronized as the *Spectacle*. Alive as all Frenchmen are, not only to the critical cant, but also to the peculiar beauties and particular defects of a drama, and exhibiting as they frequently do, more interest about the fate of a Comedy or a Vaudeville, than about that of a political manœuvre or a political right, it is not surprising to find that the Parisian world should be generally more occupied in discussing the merits of Racine and Moliere than the demerits of Meternich and Vilelle—more delighted with a *romance* of Florian, a *ronde* of Désangiers, a *vaudeville* of Scribe, or a *noël* of Bérenger, than disgusted with the sycophancy and cameleon versatility of Le Vicomte de Chateaubriand,-more delicately alive to the fascinating grace and transcendant genius of Mademoiselle Mars, and the inimitable richness and finished piquancy of Potier's humour, than heartily opposed to the base projects and canting machi[illegible] the tyrannical followers [illegible] is the F[illegible] [illegible]y proves [illegible] conversational topics in the *Hotels* of the Noblesse, as well as in the *maisons* of the *Bourgeoisie*, there is scarcely an evening where Monsieur le Prince or Madame la Duchesse, do not feel anxious to leave the glittering Salons of the Faxbourg St, Germaine for their *loge* at the Academie de Musique,—where the man of taste and the fashionable *cordon bleu* do not pop into the *orchestre* of the Theatre Francais,—where the honest citizen is not happy to accompany his wife and daughters to the *premiere gallerie* of the Gymnase or the Varietes,—where some pretty Marchande-de-modes does not prevail upon her admiring *Monsieur Calicot* to gaze at their own foibles and absurdities as represented at the Vaudeville—where a host of students fatigued with the duties of the hospitals, the lectures of the *Ecole de medecine*, and the flowers and the minerals of the *Jardin des Plantes*, do not sally forth from their apartments in the *pays Latin*, *pour se delasser* in the *parterre* of the Theatre de l'Odeon, or in fine where Soldiers leave not their favourite *guinguette*, *Suisses* their *Porte-cocheres*, *Bonnes* their children and *Femmes de chambre* their mops and warming pans, to spend a few spare *sous* in the theatres of the Boulevards.

Implanted as the passion for theatrical amusements assuredly is in the breast of every one born within the boundaries of "*la belle France*," it might be reasonably supposed that the French drama in all its varieties should be strikingly pre-eminent, and that if the peculiarities of national character have made an Englishman the best judge of a horse-race, a German of music, and an Italian of a picture, a Frenchman might reasonably be entitled to be the best judge of a play. Whether he is or is not, however, we are here happily not called to discuss, let us only say *en passant*, that while neither we, and we believe no true born Englishman could ever fully relish the chefs d'œuvre of Racine and Corneille, even when performed by Talma and Duchesnois, we are bound to allow that it required not the talents of either Fleury, Mars, Potier or Brunet, to convince us that France in reality has possessed for a long time almost exclusively the good graces of Thalia. Although it must ever be a futile task to bring the admirers of Shakspeare and Schiller to tolerate the tragedies of our Gallic neighbours, or to prevent the worship-

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pers of Zaire and the Cid from being shocked at the representation of Othello or Wallenstein, we see no such remarkable difference in the national tastes of England, France, and Germany, in so far as their comic dramas are concerned, to make it unreasonable to expect that the chefs d'œuvre of Moliere, Sheridan and Kotzebue might be really enjoyed by the natives of either country. Of Moliere's works, indeed, we may say truly, that they are the property of the work and that into whatever tongue they are translated, and in whatever land they are represented, they will be sure to purchase for their author the highest place amongst the comic writers of the world. To Jean Baptiste Poquelin, indeed, Europe even to this hour, owes her most effective comedies, and to France is she still chiefly indebted for the additions that have been made, and are daily making to this department of dramatic literature. Let it not be supposed when we speak thus that we imagine that anything at all approximating to the poignant satire and sparkling wit of the "Tartuffe," the "Misanthrope," or the "Ecole des Maris" has ever again been produced in France. All we mean to say is, that the monopoly of producing and exporting those light, witty and satirical dramas which of late have gone far to drive from the stage the regular and classical comedy, seems to be almost exclusively in the hands of our neighbours. In these Drames entrois actes, and these Comedies enVandeville, the French are in the one unrivalled, and of the other the exclusive masters. In the former the plot is never clouded by mystery, nor made ridiculous by romantic exaggeration, the dialogue is a total stranger to mawkish sentimentality, and what is more there is an absolute contempt testified for those coups du theatre, stage-trick, and stratagem, so much in favour with the English and German melo-dramatists. In these dramas, the plots are always simple, the situations natural, and the dialogue lively and epigramatick; and so much are they conceived in the spirit of real life, that one on gazing at a representation, becomes not a spetactor alone but a party to the wit and repartee of the characters, and from thus beholding what he cannot fail to believe as real, listens to a lecture upon the heart, upon the passions and upon manners. This is certainly one of the highest efforts of dramatic excellence. We consider '*Les Freres a L'epruve*,' '*La femme a deux maris*' and '*Bertrand et Suzette*'—as dramas of this kind, and as such, are well worthy of the bold they have taken of the stage. In the Comedies en Vaudeville, of which the French are not only the originators, but also the exclusive proprietors, comedies in fact, whose charm consists in being interspersed with little songs, satirizing some ruling pastime or provincial peculiarity, or as the French themselves designate them '*la satire des moeurs en chanson*' there is for the most part a fund of most irresistible fun and humour. The plot—if plot it may be called, is [illegible] founded upon the most common of [illegible]ne, however, scintillating with [illegible] piquant wit, [illegible] sparkling now in quotations from the [illegible]embourgs, and when to these are added the exquisite tenderness or archness of the song, adapted to the national, or operatic air, which, is supposed at the moment, to give the greatest feeling and effect to the sense, it then only requires the matchless *naivete* and finished tact of French comic acting, to make this species of drama the most enchanting of all minor dramatic performances. Is it at all to be wandered at, then, that those petites Comedies should be at the present moment the peculiar favourites of the Parisian public, and what is more, that tyrant fashion which so powerfully pleads for the Grand Opera, and the Classical drama should be obliged to yield to the humours of Perlet in the '*gastronome sans argent*,' and to the graceful, naive, and coquettish feeling displayed by the beautiful Madame Jenny Vertpre in the '*Chatte Merveilleuse*.' The truth is, with all the pretended taste of the French for the higher branches of the drama, there is not the least doubt that the pieces which are commonly performed at the Varietes, the Gymnase, and the Vaudeville, are the plays which are most highly relished. In those amusing *Salles* the Parisian has his taste for satire, ridicule, and caricature fully rewarded, and consequently such are crowded to excess by all classes of the community. It will require a long residence, however, ere any foreigner, and even a goodly *sejour* ere any Provincial can fully appreciate the spirit and the wit of those singular dramas, and we would counsel those who have felt not quite alive to the repartee of '*La Somnambule*,' and the jokes of '*Les Anglaises pour rire*,' not to be cast down, since we can assure them that we have seen as many *gobe-mouches*, and laughers on, thrust in the Theatre du Vaudeville, as we remarked during the past week in the boxes and pit of our own theatre. However perfect one may be in the literature or language of France we are at least certain that if he is unacquainted with the reigning foible or ruling joke of the capital, he will neither be able to discover the sly touches of Potier's humour, nor the still more delicate point of a Vaudeville.

We have been led to make these remarks by the unprecedented circumstance of a most respectable company of French Comedians having visited our city, and of having been thus permitted again to witness what so often charmed us in our earlier days. At the Theatre during the past week, the citizens of Glasgow have had an opportunity, (and happy are we to think that so many availed themselves of the opportunity) of seeing, not only what is accounted one of the best first class French Comedies,* but likewise a goodly number of those humorous and unique dramas, so justly the favourites of a gay and loquacious people. And we may tell those who have patronized the French Comedians, without the fear of contradiction, that from the manner in which the several dramas were got up and acted here, that though they themselves have never passed through the Porte St. Denis, they are nevertheless now as well entitled to give an opinion of the chacteristic *petites comedies* of the Gymnase, the Varietes, and the Vaudeville, as if they had listened to them in those well frequented Parisian theatres.

We have at present no space to enter into a critical examination of the Pieces which have been brought before the Glasgow Public, and though we had, it might perhaps be deemed supererogation to do so, seeing that the majority of those that have as yet been given on our stage, are all characterised by the striking peculiarities we have already alluded to, and what is more, may be judged of by those who have *understood* them, without any further Comment on our part. We may only remark, however, that of the Dramas which have been played we do think that the company have been most successful in '*Les deux Freres a l'epreuv*,' '*Bertrand et Suzette*,' '*La Somnambule*, and '*Les Anglaises pour rire*." We have seen the two last frequently in the French capital, and though we then saw the principal parts played by the very first of the Parisian stars, we must honestly confess, that we never felt better pleased, nor were more convulsed with laughter than on Tuesday and Monday evening last.—In the former the beautiful Madame St. Ange performed the sleep-walker with a grace, tact, and feeling little inferior to our own Miss Kelly. The French actress has the advantage over the English one in being handsome, and heaven knows how much this contributes to make naivete and wit tell. We shall not soon forget the scene, where she imagines herself talking to her lover in the ball room, or where she displays such delicate coquetry to keep the secret of her heart. At that moment the greatest cynic, and most confirmed celibataire could not have gazed upon features so fine and so animated without the risk of becoming a heretic. In the humorous comedy of '*Les Anglaise pour rire* Messieurs Pelissie and Gamard personated the two pretended English ladies, and did so in a manner that drew forth bursts of approbation from even those who did not comprehend a word of the dialogue. Of all the little dramas which have come out at Paris, none has ever had such a run as this; for years it was played, twice and thrice a week at the Varietes, and it is still a standard dish at the minor Theatres. We need hardly tell our readers that the whole gist of the piece lies in a ridiculous caricature of English dress, English manners, and French mal pronounciation, and from these materials have been produced one of the most humourous of modern Vaudevilles. We shall never forget the compliment which on one occasion we saw paid to the acting of Potier and Brunet, at the Theatre desVarietes, In the next box to the one in which we sat, were a party of English, apparently lately imported from some quarter east of Temple Bar, all attired in the extreme of British fashion. On Potier and Brunet's appearing as two *Miledis*, the London females became all fidgety, one grinned, another bit her lip, and a third who wore almost a counterpart dress of that of one of the actors, became so absolutely angry as to attract the attention of every one around. The French ladies divined the feelings of the groupe, giggled, and looked amazingly cruel; but when the comedians arrived at the point of caricaturing English singing and English dancing, the fair Britons could bear the joke no longer, and absolutely rose from their seats, exclaiming as they left the theatre, in the hearing of all around them, that "it was worse than madness to look at such insulting folly." What a glorious moment for the author and the actors! It was certainly the most eloquent of all critical acknowledgments that they could ever have dreamt of obtaining. We are glad to think that the french company have again proposed to give our citizens an opportunity of laughing at this most laughable little drama, and we should advise all who have not seen it, to visit the theatre to night, convinced as we are, that not where will they perhaps, ever see it better performed.

As a company of comedians, we must say, we have perhaps seen few to compare with them, either in this country or on the Continent. We mean not to say, that we have not seen greater *stars*, or individually better acting, and though we, who have shouted applauses to Vertpre, Fleury, Potier, and Parlet, might be supposed to be rather fastidious, yet with all these great *artistes* in our recollection, we know not; we were ever more delighted with any party than with the one now in Glasgow. The company are well selected, and have acted long together, and, consequently, exemplify that species of *ensemble* which is so necessary to produce illusion. The excellency of a comedy consists not so much in the splendid acting of one individual, as in the good acting of the whole, just as a Catalani and three commonplace singers could not produce so good a quartett as any four second-rate voices who had practised together. The French company, we believe, consists altogether of sixteen persons, and comprises a very respectable portion of comic talent. From the various pieces which we have already seen, we have come to the following opinion of the powers of the different actors. Of the beautiful and handsome Mademoiselle St. Ange.—upon whose cognomen we suspect many an admirer has perpetrated, not unjustly, a *calembourg*, we may say, in spite of her arms being rather short, and her age being a little beyond that of 'sprightly fifteen,' that she is still not only a graceful and interesting woman, but, as an actress, is truly effective in both modest, tender, and flippant characters. We have alluded to her ability in playing the part of *Cecile*, where, perhaps, after all, she is seen to the greatest advantage. But if St. Ange is excellent in such characters, Madame Beaupre is much her superior, in parts that require power. In the "*Freres a l'epreuve*," her personification as Madame de la Jaukerre, of a vulgar imperious woman raised suddenly to wealth, is truly admirable. Of the male actors, we think most of Pelissie, Gamard, Cloup, and Preval. We found Gamard peculiarly happy in low grotesque characters, such as footmen, quaint butlers, crazy Italian musicians, and above all, as the pretended niece in the "*Anglaises pour Rire*." Cloup excels in sober, and Preval in passionate, old men; but Pelissie has a considerable range of character, and is without doubt, the first man of the troupe. His strength is seen very much, as the serjeant, in "*Bertrand et Suzette*," and, upon the whole, he is a very clever, and in some pieces, even a brilliant actor. Of the others, we may merely add, that while they are all respectable, we, cannot but consider Alfred as a very fair representation of that most unbearable of all things exposed to the public eye, an ardent lover, and that Mdlle. Leontine is just as sweet a little personification of a dark-eyed arch chambermaid as ever decked out a *chamber a coucher*. There is one peculiarity in French acting, which can not have failed to have struck any one who has witnessed it, the particular attention which the subordinate characters pay to minutiæ. In a French comedy no individual on the stage appears inactive, or stands as a mere ornament to the room; all are on the watch, whether they are speaking or not, to keep up the illusion, and have the good sense to consider themselves as useful to the proper working of the machinery of the play, as the principals. There is in French acting none of that "mouthing and sawing of the air" of which Hamlet complains in his advice to the players. A French comedian is in truth a real "imitator of humanity," with this peculiarity that whether he personates a Pacha or a Czar, a Roman centurion, or a Greek demagogue, he never fails to imbue these with the feelings of his countrymen. Another circumstance which contributes to the illusion of the French drama is the scrupulous attention which is paid to costume. In this particular, Gallic players are singularly *recherches*, exhibiting thus often their characters, without even opening their lips, But we must now bring this article to a close, yet before doing so, we cannot help recording the very general feeling of approbation which has been testified them not only towards the French comedies, but also to the French comedians. We assure the latter that they have made a very favourable impression upon the minds of all who have witnessed their acting and have likewise inspired such with the hope of again seeing them soon among us. We know that it is the intention of the party to return to Edinburgh in November, and we have no doubt if a week be laid aside for Glasgow, that they *then* will find an additional number of admirers.—*Scots Times, Sept.* 13

* We allude to the Moliere's *Tartuffe*, which wa performed with great effect last night.

THE ATHENÆUM.—Oct. 1st.

ITALIAN PROSE WRITERS.

Extracts from Italian Prose Writers for the Use of Students in the London University. 12mo. London, 1828.

The compiler of this elegant little volume, as we learn from a judicious and well-written preface, is the Siguor Dr. Panizzi, the professor of Italian in the London University; and the publication has for its object, not merely to furnish a text-book for the students in that institution, but to form an useful work for all learners of the Tuscan dialect. Dr. Panizzi deprecates the error (and fully we concur with him) too frequently committed in studying this language, of attempting to attain a familiarity with it by the perusal of a few poetical writers to the neglect of prose compositions. To the imperfect knowledge of the tongue so acquired, he ascribes the general ignorance of facts regarding Italy betrayed by our tourist and travel-writers,* and as an inducement to a change of system, has made the selection now before us, of passages from the most esteemed prose writters of Italy, which, while they convey an exalted idea of the versatility of the language, are calculated, by the subjects to which they relate, to excite the interest of the English reader. The table of contents accordingly, presents a list of many of the most illustrious names of which modern literature can boast; and from among which we may enumerate Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Giucciardini, Gallilei, Cellini, Alfieri, Tiraboschi, Metastasio, Filangieri, and Vassari. Care has been taken to have the extracts free from every sort of impurity; so as to render the volume equally fit for the drawing-room and the seminary. To criticise the work otherwise than as regards the selection, which appears most judicious, would be but anticipating the opinion of posterity on some of the most approved productions of modern literature. Such a task is equally beyond our province and our limits. We confine ourselves, therefore, to advise our readers of the existence of the [illegible], to recommend it to their attention, and to give the following specimen, by means of a hasty and imperfect translation, of the judgment exercised in the choice of the subjects. The extract is from the works of Guido Bentivoglio, an author distinguished among the Italian writers for his polished and classical style, but accused also of sacrificing energy and force to a more dazzling quality. He is an author not very familiar to English readers, who, we doubt not, will be interested in perusing the following character, by a Catholic and a foreigner, of so illustrious and prominent a personage in our annals as the glorious Queen Bess:

Character of the Queen Elizabeth.

'On the death of Queen Mary without issue the crown passed to Elizabeth. King Henry's marriage with Anne, the mother of this princess, had ever been held in abhorrence by the Catholic Church. For this reason, she immediately and openly threw herself for support on the heretics by whom it had been approved and maintained with all the influence of their impious dogmas. Depriving the Catholics, therefore, of every share in the management of affairs, she committed the whole authority of the Government to the hands of Protestants. Not content with this, she issued atrocious edicts for the persecution of those who adhered to the profession of the See of Rome, and especially of the monks and priesthood; so that the people, bereft, by the ruin of their spiritual directors, of all religious aid, soon lost every vestige of the true belief. To justify her severities, she invented pretexts for chastisements, feigning daily new conspiracies, and so colouring them, that even the most false accusations assumed the appearance of the most true. But, in order to secure to herself the succession and the possession of the throne, Elizabeth was not satisfied with encouraging heresy within the limits of her own dominions merely. She cultivated, therefore, a close connection with the heretical factions of Scotland, France, Germany, and Flanders,—striving to keep the neighbouring countries in a state of perpetual turbulence, in order that she might be left in more traquil enjoyment of her own power. With all this, however, she could not so far avoid troubles at home, but that she embrued her hands in the noblest blood of England, and resorted to unusual rigour in the government of Ireland. But, above all other transactions, the death to which she doomed the Queen of Scotland, after a long imprisonment, was regarded throughout Europe, and even by those most partial to Elizabeth, as more cruel than just: so far did she postpone every other consideration to the hatred she bore that queen, and which was excited, not less by the zeal of the unhappy princess in favouring the Catholics, than by her magnanimity in pretending with stronger and better title than her rival to the succession of the dominions of England and Ireland. These actions, and others of the same bloody character, afford ground for supposing that Elizabeth lived in a state of constant suspicion, and that, passing from suspicion to fear, another step, from fear to cruelty, was easily made. For the rest, however, it must be conceded, in obedience to the universal assent of the times in which she flourished, that she [illegible] in her person such endowments of body and mind as would have been worthy of the highest admiration, had they but been illumined by true, as much as they were obscured by false, religion. Pretty and pleasing in face and countenance, graceful in her manners, brilliant in her conversation, she joined dignity with amiability in every action, public or private, of her life. She was gifted with rare abilities, She was consequently a great encourager of learning, and applied herself to the most elegant and delightful pursuits. Among other studies, she took great pleasure in learning various languages, and was so successful in attaining a knowledge of the Latin, above all others, that, on more than one occasion, she chose to make a display of her acquirement in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to receive the applauses of the greatest scholars of the day. Never was a matrimonial alliance more coveted than hers. For a long time princes from all parts of Europe were rivals for her hand, each auguring that the repulse of another facilitated his own pretensions. She encouraged their hopes with the profoundest dissimulation, seeking on her own part divers means to justify her excuses, judging that the more she was sought after the more was she honoured and esteemed. As she began to decline in years she threw off the mask; then it appeared that, absorbed by love of power, and indifferent as to offspring, she had never entertained the intention of marrying, and determined not to have a sharer of her throne. The hostilities in which she engaged during her long reign were principally with the Pope and the King of Spain. With the other potentates of Europe she maintained a friendly correspondence, and from all, or the major part, she received continual demonstrations of great respect. She approved herself a woman of masculine mind, attentive beyond measure to her government, and jealous of retaining the same preeminence in the management of affairs which she enjoyed in authority. Her expenses were great, both within and abroad; nor is it easy to do justice to her vigilance, exercised more especially at home in providing her kingdom with an adequate navy, being accustomed to declare that her ships, well armed, were her [illegible] and her fortresses. She enjoyed excellent health, and for so long a period, that none of her predecessors had exceeded her in the number of the years of her life, and few in those of her reign. Although she had entertained so mortal a hatred towards the Queen of Scots, and had put that Princes to death, yet was she well content to have James, the son of Mary, who had himself lapsed into heresy, to succeed her on the throne, and, uniting the crowns of England and Scotland, to put an end to the division which had been for centuries the occasion of so much discord, and constant wars and calamities to both parties.'

* A curious illustration of the truth of Dr. Panizzi's remark on the errors committed by Englishmen with regard to the usages of foreigners from an imperfect knowledge of the language, was furnished a few years since by a periodical now extinct, which, in giving the details of the supposed severity of a certain English Commander of high rank towards the crew of some Greek vessel, relates that the prisoners were acquitted, but awarded fourteen days detention for their *obstinacy*! So they interpreted the word *contumacia*, which, in the document whence this information was derived, was used, according to the common acceptation, to signify a term of *quarantine*, the vessel having come from a country suspected of infection.